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in South Australia, 1840s–1920s*

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Early forms of Aboriginal English in South Australia, 1840s–1920s

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and Peter Mühlhäusler



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Introduction

In recent years pidgin languages have begun to lose the tag of bastard or corrupt languages that has dogged them in the past. Arising mainly as reduced languages for intercultural communication in contexts ranging from trade to outright colonisation, they have often been viewed by their users as inferior to the 'full' or 'pure' languages of their respective cultures. As one writer put it in 1939: 'In whatever country we find Pidgin English it is still an inferior growth, or development from originally pure words or sentences of some language or other'.¹ These days pidgins are increasingly recognised for the insights they provide into the dynamic processes of intercultural communication and the nature of human communication in general. They are particularly useful for tracing the ways languages change and develop in response to changing sociohistorical circumstances.

By compiling a dictionary of one such language, South Australian Pidgin English (SAPE), spoken primarily between Aborigines and Europeans in South Australia in the 19th and 20th centuries, we hope to continue this trend, as well as provide an invaluable resource for those engaging with historical and literary texts that in the past have often proved difficult to those not trained in pidgin linguistics. For example, passages such as the following are likely to pose difficulties when first encountered:

Murray black too much saucy (South Australian Register 1844)

The Murray Aborigines are very violent.

At piccaninny daylight me been hear mob shot fired (Willshire Depositions² 1891)

At dawn I heard a number of gunshots.

Big fella rain by-em-by tumble down (Observer 1915)

It will rain heavily soon.

While passages such as these should not by any means be completely incomprehensible for speakers of Standard English, the risk still remains that much of the original pidgin meaning may not be grasped. The problem is not just one of being unable to translate a pidgin word, however. There are also a number of 'hidden dangers', such as recognising an English word but being unaware that it may have a different meaning when used in a pidgin context. For instance,

¹ Edgar Sheppard Sayer (1939:2).

² See under 'Depositions' in the References.

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words such as *boy* ('Aboriginal employee'), *cocoa nut* ('head'), *jump up* ('to be born/reborn'), *kill* ('to hit'), *mob* ('many') can pose difficulties in this regard.

The dictionary is also intended for contemporary speakers of Nunga English (NE), a variety of Aboriginal English spoken in the Adelaide metropolitan and neighbouring country regions, interested in the historical origins of some of the forms they currently use in their day-to-day communication. The following are just a few of the NE words that appear in earlier SAPE contexts (although often in slightly varied forms):

<i>balthas</i>	clothes
<i>balya</i>	good
<i>bandabri</i>	gun
<i>finished</i>	dead
<i>gemin</i>	to lie, fool around
<i>growl</i>	to tell off, be angry
<i>mob</i>	a group of people, many
<i>multhapi</i>	an evil spirit
<i>nanthu</i>	horse
<i>Nunga</i>	Aboriginal person
<i>pethen</i>	to steal
<i>tjambaki</i>	sheep
<i>whitefella</i>	White person
<i>wurley</i>	hut

A contemporary speaker of NE can find out, for example, that *nanthu* 'horse' comes from Kaurna: *pindi nanto* 'Whiteman's kangaroo', which in turn is derived from *pindi* 'grave' and *nanto* 'male kangaroo' (as many early settlers recorded, Aboriginal people often believed Europeans to be incarnations of deceased ancestors). Similarly, a NE speaker can discover whether these words are ultimately derived from English or various Aboriginal, European or pidgin languages. In this way, this dictionary provides temporal depth for Philip Clarke's Nunga English dictionary, which will be published as an accompanying volume, and from which the above words are drawn.

Entries in the dictionary are accompanied by examples of pidgin use drawn directly from archival sources. These examples often provide a wealth of historical and cultural detail and offer a means of gaining a deeper insight into the language and the social contexts in which it was used. Linguists too will benefit from this: the contextual examples include a place and date of utterance that makes it possible to track the diffusion and development of distinctive SAPE features across the state.

The discussion below begins with a brief introduction to the history and development of pidgin languages. This is followed by an outline of the historical origins and development of Pidgin English in South Australia; a description of its basic phonological and semantic features; and an outline of its grammar. It is hoped that with a little effort speakers of Standard English and Nunga English will quickly grasp the basics. An account of the changing social functions of

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SAPE is also provided. The final section explains how to use the dictionary, and includes a discussion of the lay-out and abbreviations used.

Pidgin languages

Over the centuries pidgin languages have arisen primarily to solve the problem of communication across cultural barriers, whether for trade, labour or colonial purposes. These have included Sabir, or *Lingua Franca*, used as a trade language in the Mediterranean and dating back at least to the Crusades; Pidgin Portuguese of West Africa used in the slave trade; and English- and French-based pidgins of the plantations in the Caribbean and the South Pacific, to name just a few. The importance of pidgins is reflected in the fact that apart from ones such as these, derived largely from European languages, there have also been indigenous trading languages in locations as diverse as North America and New Guinea, and, although unrecorded, it is likely that languages of this type were used in Australia before colonisation led to their eventual demise.

The origins and development of pidgin languages is a complex issue, of which there is currently much academic debate, and we would do well to avoid the competing theories here.³ For the purposes of this introduction it may be better to consider a hypothetical pidgin, so that we can leave aside many of the complexities and focus on some of the main processes involved in pidgin formation. This topic is treated more fully by Frederic Cassidy (1971:212–216).

Our hypothetical pidgin is based on English and is used primarily for trade. In the most general terms, it is formed by speakers drawing on the lexical and grammatical resources of the languages in contact, one of which is English. But the contribution of these languages is not equal, with the more powerful group (English) tending to contribute more to the language. Perhaps the most important principle in the formation of our pidgin is that these contributions, whether lexical or grammatical, reflect a process of reduction in which only what is essential for basic communication is included. In our case this might mean a handful of verbs, such as *want, have, like, give, take*; a negator; a small number of pronouns, such as *me, you, him* (covering a range of applications, including 'him, her, it, them'); names for important trade items (these in particular may be taken from the non-English language(s)); a limited number system; terms for weights and measurements, terms for body parts, a few spatial and temporal terms; and greetings and leave-takings. If the contexts for use were restricted to trade, then there would be little need for elaborate pronoun systems and a wide range of adjectives and adverbs, for instance. Similarly, a reduction in grammatical operations would mean that verbs need not be inflected for tense, nor nouns for number; and conjunctions and articles, among many other standard grammatical features, could be left out (see 'Grammatical patterns' below). At first the pidgin may be relatively unstable, involving a high degree of variation, and supplemented heavily by gestures; but over time, as long as there remains a need for intercultural communication, it may become more stable and undergo an expansion in lexical and grammatical forms, and, eventually, social functions.

³ For those wanting a more detailed presentation of these issues, see Mühlhäusler (1997).

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As indicated above, pidgins have often held strained relationships to the languages from which they are derived; they have been regarded negatively by speakers of the dominant language, who have considered them to be corrupt, mongrel or bastard versions of the mother tongue. This has often meant that pidgin use marked speakers as socially inferior. Certainly there is evidence to suggest that in South Australia by the 1890s, SAPE had come to be seen by some in this light: satires published in newspapers and journals at this time often present SAPE as an inferior and distinctly Aboriginal form of speech. However, with the coming of the post-colonial era, attitudes such as these have given way, especially in cases where pidgins have developed as languages of group or national identity. This sea change in attitudes is reflected perhaps nowhere better than in Tok Pisin in Papua New Guinea, a former pidgin once actively discouraged by the colonial administration but which has now developed to the status of a national language. A major obstacle to such a move, the view that pidgins are not proper languages, has been partially removed by the publishing of Bible translations, dictionaries and newspapers in the language. While closer to home, languages such as NE, which preserves many of the distinctive features of SAPE and other Australian pidgins, continue to extend their social functions.

South Australian Pidgin English

For ease of discussion, the origins and development of SAPE can be roughly divided into three periods: early (1800s–1836), middle (1836–1850s) and late (1860–1920s); although it should not be inferred from this that SAPE was necessarily uniform and continuous during any of these periods, or that there was no overlap. In the main, these divisions reflect periods of major social and environmental change that led to increased or entirely new contact between Europeans and Aboriginal people. The extent to which SAPE was a distinct entity is at present unclear and is in need of further research.

Early

From the early 1800s, contact between Europeans and Aborigines began along the coastal regions of South Australia. At this time sealers and whalers were based at Kangaroo Island, maintaining links to Western Australia, Bass Strait, Tasmania, Sydney, and beyond. According to Clarke (1994:3): 'In 1820, there were an estimated fifty sealers with about a hundred Aboriginal wives and children, living in the Bass Straits to Kangaroo Island region'. Many of the Aboriginal women were abducted from Tasmania; others from Port Lincoln, the Adelaide plains and the mainland opposite Kangaroo Island, and were forced to live as virtual slaves (see Clarke 1997). When it is considered that the sealers were also of mixed origin, including 'British, French, Portuguese, black and white Americans, lascars (sailors from India), New Zealanders, Maoris, Tahitians and various other Pacific Islanders' (Dineen & Mühlhäusler 1996:85), it is likely that a pidgin quickly developed. Yet determining the exact nature of the language at this early stage is hampered by a lack of historical records, but it is likely that it was influenced by the Nautical Jargon and New South Wales Pidgin English (NSWPE, which had been developing

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around Sydney since the 1780s) spoken by the sealers, the languages of the Aboriginal women (the SAPE word *lubra* 'woman, wife' is probably of Tasmanian origin), and, of course, standard and reduced varieties of English resulting from foreigner talk practices (see Ferguson 1975).

As contacts were established with Aboriginal groups on the mainland, including the Kurna, Ramindjeri and Ngarrindjeri people of the Cape Jervis, Encounter Bay and Lower Murray regions, it is likely that the pidgin began to spread from Kangaroo Island; although at this early stage it would have remained relatively unstable, possibly taking in new forms from the local languages such as names of edible flora and fauna, for instance (although recorded post-1836, the Yarlalde-derived words *muntry* 'a small edible berry' and *molloway* 'a type of fish' may have entered the SAPE lexicon by this stage). For this reason it is likely that there did not exist one distinct SAPE at this time, in the sense of a distinct 'language', but rather a number of closely related linguistic practices that varied and developed from place to place and from time to time. Throughout this period, however, the 'language' spoken between Aborigines and Europeans would have continued to function primarily as a language of intercultural communication.

Middle

After the official colony of South Australia was proclaimed in 1836, SAPE began to be written down by early settlers, and it is from these records that our understanding of the language begins to emerge. At this time, the focus of intercultural communication moved to Adelaide, the capital of the new colony. At Adelaide the settlers came into close and sustained contact with the Kurna people, the traditional owners of the Adelaide plains. At first it is likely the power balance between communities was relatively equal, as witnessed by the number of Kurna-derived placenames that still exist, including: Noarlunga, Taperoo, Uraidla and Willunga; and the number of Kurna words, such as *nanto*, *cowie* and *wurley*, that entered the contact lexicon. Things began to change, however, when the Kurna realised that the Europeans intended to stay, depriving them of their traditional hunting grounds; and with the arrival of other Aboriginal groups into the Adelaide area, continuing the squeeze on the traditional Kurna way of life. Many Kurna 'settled' at the so-called Native Location, on the banks of the River Torrens, within walking distance of the town (see Foster 1990). It was here that some of the best early recordings of SAPE were made. William Cawthorne, who spent much time at the Native Location recording aspects of Kurna material culture, notes the following in his diary of 1843 (Foster 1991:12):

Me plenty like Crow, Bullocky stink.

I like crow alot, (but) beef stinks.

Piccaniny tuckout — only bread, Mr Moorehouse (The Protector) lanty gammon.

(There is) not much food only bread, Mr Moorehouse lies alot.

Few of the early settlers bothered to learn the Kurna language. Cawthorne mentions a number of times in his diary his intention to learn Kurna, but he never succeeded in doing so; his communication with Aboriginal people, as with other settlers, took place in SAPE.

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According to Moorhouse (1990), in 1843 there were about 1,600 Aboriginal people in contact (both regular and irregular) with Europeans in South Australia at this time. He further reports (p.60) that:

Adelaide continues to be a great source of attraction, and the numbers visiting it are annually increasing, as will be seen from the annual returns of the numbers present at the distribution of food and clothing on Her Majesty's birthday. In 1840 there were present 283 including men, women and children.

In 1841 present 374

In 1842 present 400

In 1843 present 450

While Moorhouse's tone here seems fairly neutral, almost giving the impression of leisurely visits by Aboriginal people to Adelaide, the reality was often far from this. Outside the capital, particularly along the Murray stock route, the effects of frontier violence, introduced disease and dispossession of land meant that Adelaide was often a place of refuge; Moorhouse himself encouraged this movement of Aboriginal people in the direction of Adelaide (see Foster 1990).

However, by the late 1850s the Aboriginal population of Adelaide had declined dramatically, largely as a result of disease and the removal of Aboriginal people to missions outside Adelaide. Consequently SAPE use in the capital declined as well.

During this middle period SAPE continued to be used in the southern Lower Murray regions as contact continued through the whaling and sealing industry. According to Clarke (1997:15): 'During the late 1830s and 1840s Tasmanian women were sometimes seen at the whale fishery at Victor Harbour'. The arrival of pastoralists and missionaries in the 1840s and 1850s was also influential in providing contexts for intercultural communication, although the latter tended to discourage pidgin for a language that could be used to teach religion, usually English but in some cases an indigenous language.

SAPE's use had extended to the Yorke Peninsula, pastoral areas to the north and east of Adelaide, and to western regions by the late 1840s. As Mattingley and Hampton (1992:195) write: 'Late in the 1840s and early in the 1850s pastoralists and their flocks came in increasing numbers into Narungga territory [Yorke Peninsula]. They competed for the scarce water supplies and rapidly dispossessed the traditional owners'.

Through the writings of Moorhouse and Edward John Eyre, it is clear that the influence of NSWPE was particularly strong in this period: the stock routes running along the River Murray were heavily travelled, suggesting that cattlemen from the east were instrumental in its diffusion to South Australia. Indeed, as the etymological entries in this dictionary show, the vast majority of SAPE forms are derived from NSWPE.

Late

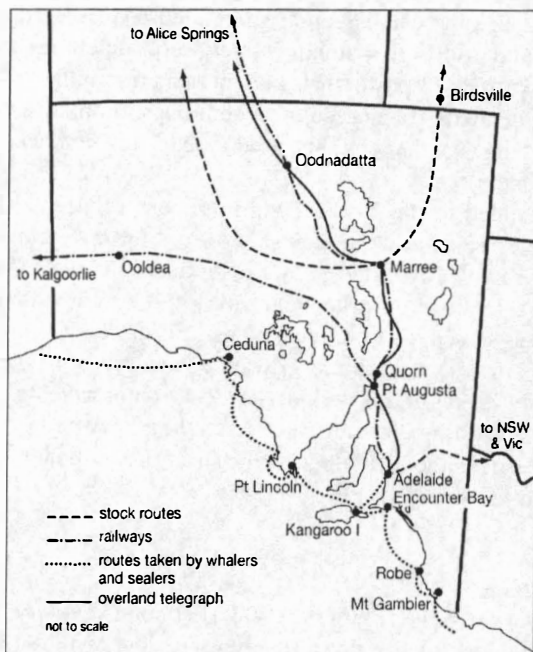
From the 1860s and 1870s, the frontier of White economic activity began to spread into the more remote northern regions of the state, bringing previously 'untouched' Aboriginal groups into contact. Much of this activity was pastoral in nature, including the establishment of cattle stations and droving on the major stock routes between Marree and Alice Springs and Marree and Birdsville. Perhaps the most intense and sustained contact was brought by capital building

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projects such as the Overland Telegraph between Adelaide and Darwin, completed in 1872; the Great Northern Railway from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta, completed in 1891, and the building of the Trans-Australian Railway from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie, completed in 1917 (see Map 1). As well as introducing European goods and artifacts, these projects often provided a source of 'employment' for Aboriginal people. During this period, words derived from northern Aboriginal languages entered SAPE, such as *kaditcha* 'evil spirit', *nardoo* 'aquatic fern', and *witchedy* 'edible grub'. Apart from these local additions, the SAPE spoken in the Far North seems to have retained its NSWPE core and the additions made to it in the south. Thus, Kaurna-derived forms such as *nanto* and *wurley* appear at Oodnadatta, for example. By the early 1900s, contact had become so frequent in the Far North that, as S.A. White writes:

For many miles on either side of the overland telegraph line, there is little chance to-day of finding a native who cannot speak a few words of pidgin English. (*Adelaide Observer* 31 October 1914)

The effects of contact in this period, through natural factors such as environmental degradation, drought and introduced disease were particularly devastating for traditional ways of life. In many cases they forced the migration of Aboriginal people away from traditional lands to missions and ration distribution points. Of the many missions set up in this period, most introduced the teaching of Standard English as one of their primary activities.



Map 1: Major diffusion routes of SAPE

(adapted from Wurm, Mühlhäusler and Tryon, eds (1996, Map 10) and Mattingley and Hamton, eds (1992))

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By the 1890s SAPE seems to have reached a level of relative stability when compared to its earlier forms. This was helped, no doubt, by a flowering of interest in the language that saw early settlers, such as H.H. Tilbrook (1889–1923), use it in reminiscences of their early days in the colony. Similarly, writers such as Robert Bruce began to use it in poetry, and other fiction writers followed his lead. A number of infamous trials which were widely covered in the press of the day also helped to raise its profile, particularly for the European imagination. Importantly, these developments extended the functional range of the language from simply being a language for intercultural communication to begin to mark its speakers as ‘Aboriginal’ or in some cases as real bushmen.

These days aspects of SAPE continue to live on in various forms: in the Far North it can be traced to contemporary Cattle Station English, and as it is fossilised in NE and other Aboriginal Englishes.

Defining SAPE

The name ‘South Australian Pidgin English’ implies that the language in question is or was spoken in South Australia and that it is a pidginised version of English. This, however, can be misleading. For a start, the boundaries of South Australia have shifted a number of times throughout the state’s history (see Map 2). This has meant that in some cases the locations from which words have been collected are now outside the state’s boundaries. This situation is further complicated by the fact that pidgins are highly mobile languages and that some of the major activities involving pidgin use in South Australia, such as the pastoral industry and the building of the Overland Telegraph, were not self-contained within past or present state borders. Our policy has been to collect data primarily from within the present-day borders, but also to consider data from areas adjacent to these borders where it seems reasonable to do so.



Map 2: State boundaries in Australia, 1836 to the present
(adapted from Wurm, Mühlhäusler and Tryon (1996, Map 19))

The main difficulty in determining what SAPE consisted of is that although it was a spoken language attempts to reconstruct it are inherently limited to fragments dispersed throughout the written records of the day. While this dictionary does bring many of these fragments together, it should be recognised that these fragments have all been written by Europeans and as a result cast a European shadow on all speech events they describe. This problem is particularly acute in cases

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where a writer records SAPE according to stereotypical notions of how the language is spoken rather than how it actually is spoken. A case in point is the many instances in articles published in newspapers of the transitivity marker 'um' being attached to words other than transitive verbs. In an article reporting a murder trial in the *Adelaide Observer* (18 June 1904), for instance, we read:

What for all white fellow wear'um wool on top'um head like'um jumbucks?

Why do the Europeans (judges) wear wool on their heads like sheep?

Although it is likely that the journalist has made this up as a joke, it still seems that he sees SAPE as English sprinkled liberally with transitivity markers. In effect, the 'ums attached to *on top* and *like* are empty morphemes used to mark the speaker as Aboriginal. Moreover, in most SAPE contexts the multipurpose preposition (*a*)*long(a)* would normally be used in place of the forms *top* and *like*, as they are used here. A further limitation is that any communication in SAPE that may have taken place between Aboriginal people beyond the range of European ears is not represented.

These problems aside, the task of determining what SAPE consisted of rests on our ability to identify the formal aspects, the words and grammatical operations, that constitute the language (although, as noted earlier, it may be more correct to talk of South Australian Pidgin Englishes). This task is made easier by two recent studies: Troy's (1994) description of NSWPE, and Baker's (1993) mapping of distinctive pidgin features across the Australian/Melanesian region. If a text produced in South Australia contains a word that appears in either (or both) of these sources, then we can confidently assume that it is a SAPE word, such as *moon* 'month', for example. A second category of words is also relatively straightforward: words from South Australian Aboriginal languages which have been absorbed into the SAPE lexicon, such as *cowie* 'water' (from Kaurna *kauwie*), for example. A third category of words are those that appear with their Standard English meanings but in pidgin contexts. For instance, words such as *flour*, *sugar* and *tea* commonly appear in pidgin contexts, especially since they were allocated to Aboriginal people as part of the government rations. Clearly the context indicates that these are SAPE words (as well as Standard English words). Similarly, words such as *waggon* and *shed* appearing in pastoral contexts should also be included. As far as the basic grammatical operations are concerned, they also help to identify pidgin contexts, and will be discussed in the next section.

For the purpose of dictionary making, SAPE poses a number of additional problems that deserve mention. Firstly, the lack of standard spelling conventions means that often SAPE words are encountered with a wide variety of spellings. Words such as *bacca* 'tobacco', *by-and-by* 'later, after, soon', *picaninny* 'child, small', *white fella* 'White person' and *wurley* 'hut' are notorious in this regard. This is compounded by the practice of some writers of purposely using an alternative spelling to mark the speaker as Aboriginal, such as with *kamellie* 'camel' and *ketch'em* 'to catch; to get', for example. However, this practice can also reflect the attempts by some writers to capture the distinctive Aboriginal pronunciation, such as with *choogah* 'sugar' and the adjective marker *pfeller*, for example. At times it is not clear whether an utterance consists of one word or more: for instance, the expressions *little bit daylight* 'dawn' and *log wood* 'fire wood' may be single 'lexemes' for pidgin speakers. A final point relates to the

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occasional refusal of SAPE words to fit neatly into standard grammatical categories: for instance, it is sometimes difficult to tell whether *fellow* is being used as a noun or an adjective marker, especially in cases where other grammatical features such as articles and prepositions are missing from the speech event. In the case of '*mucka (not) lazy pfella*' (Bolam 1925:127), *pfella* could be either adjective marker or noun. Other examples of this ambiguity are the extension of *been*, a general tense marker for both past and future, and *him*, used both as transitivity marker and general pronoun.

We are fortunate in having some excellent sources for SAPE for the middle and late periods (SAPE in the early period, it should be remembered, has not survived in written form). For the middle period, perhaps the best source is William Cawthorne's diaries of the early 1840s. The *South Australian Register* newspaper, published in Adelaide, is also rich in SAPE phrases that are reported from right across the early settled areas of the colony. Other important sources are William Wells, a shepherd in the Lower Murray region, who recorded many of his interactions with Aboriginal people (Foster 1995); and Christina Smith (1880), the wife of a missionary, who published a book on her contact experiences at Rivoli Bay in the Lower South East in the 1850s. While these texts contain some of the highest concentrations of SAPE, the language is also scattered throughout many other texts of the period.

For the late period, the useful texts include the first-hand accounts of explorers and surveyors who travelled through the interior with Aboriginal translators, most of whom spoke SAPE rather than Standard English. Important sources in this regard include: Ernest Giles (1889), David Lindsay (1893), F.J. Gillen (1901–02), Herbert Basedow (1914) and Alfred Giles (1926). The *Adelaide Observer* newspaper is also a particularly good source: in the years just prior to WWI, it regularly featured articles relating to life in the bush, many of which contained phrases and sentences in SAPE, particularly from the area around Oodnadatta in the Far North. Newspapers and journals of the period also reported and commented on major trials involving the use of SAPE. As mentioned above, fictional and autobiographical writings increasingly employed SAPE during this period. But by far the best sources are the depositions given by Aboriginal mounted police officers and cattle station hands for the trial of Mounted Constable William Willshire in 1891, and A.G. Bolam's (1925) account of his life as station master at the Ooldea railway siding in the 1920s. These two sources provide detailed examples of SAPE in use as well as providing an excellent insight into intercultural relations.

Outline of SAPE grammar

This section is intended to provide the reader with an outline of SAPE grammar that will enable them to make their own translations when SAPE phrases and sentences are encountered in historical texts. However, it is not a definitive grammar describing hard and fast rules; the very nature of pidgin languages, often exhibiting a high degree of instability, means that such a project would be wrong-headed. The degree of variation that is exhibited by pidgin speakers both in terms of lexicon and grammar is one of the defining features of a pidgin; and it is often likely that a particular speaker will not use exactly the same construction when they attempt to communicate the same thing on another occasion. In effect, it is better to think of pidgins as

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open rather than closed systems that either expand or contract depending on the needs and requirements of their speakers; remember, a pidgin is by definition a second language for its speakers. Similarly, a group of pidgin speakers is unlikely to have a uniform proficiency in the language; we would expect proficiency to be a function of their previous exposure to the language and their degree of proficiency in its contributing languages, among other things. Due to factors such as these, it is better to think of the discussion below as describing general trends rather than rules.

Phonology

The sound system of SAPE generally follows that of Standard English; although there are a few differences, mainly for Aboriginal speakers. In general, Aboriginal languages of Australia do not have fricatives, so in SAPE contexts Standard English 't' tends to become 'p' and 'v' tends to become 'b' as in:

fish	<i>pish, pis</i>	very	<i>bery</i>
flour	<i>plour</i>	never	<i>neber</i>
fellow	<i>pella</i>	governor	<i>gubnor</i>

Similarly, 'th' tends to become 't' or 'd', and 'sh' tends to become 'ch' or 'tch', as in:

thank	<i>tank</i>	shirt	<i>tcherta</i>
think	<i>tink</i>	shilling	<i>tchillin</i>
this	<i>dis</i>	sugar	<i>choogah</i>

In some cases, a distinction between the sounds 'p' and 'b' is not made, as in:

plenty	<i>blandy</i>
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There are few consonant clusters in Australian Aboriginal languages, so in SAPE clusters that are found in Standard English tend to be reduced, as in:

cry	<i>ky</i>	plenty	<i>lanty</i>
governor	<i>gubnor</i>	sleep	<i>leep</i>
mister	<i>missa, mitter</i>	smoke	<i>mouk</i>

It is clear from these examples that in many instances writers attempted to capture in words an Aboriginal person's speech, but it must be kept in mind that the main requirement for writers is intelligibility for the reader. Thus, in many cases, no doubt, the recording of SAPE utterances involved a process of normalisation, whereby what was written down appears to be closer to Standard English than it probably was. With the sound change from 'sh' to 'ch' or 'tch' outlined above, for instance, it is likely that Standard English spelling conventions have in part determined how the writer has rendered *sugar* as *choogah*; it is likely that with many speakers the word was pronounced more like *tjoogah*. This is supported by the fact that the Western Desert word *tjina* 'foot' is recorded as *chinna* in SAPE.

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Semantic features

Many SAPE forms are taken directly from Standard English without any substantial change in meaning, but, as mentioned at the outset, there are a number of SAPE words that although appearing to be Standard English forms have slightly different meanings in pidgin contexts. To those already mentioned (*boy, cocoa nut, jump up, kill, mob*) can be added the following verbal forms:

<i>catch ('em)</i>	to get
<i>finish ('em)</i>	to kill
<i>look out</i>	to care for
<i>sit down</i>	to exist
<i>tumble down</i>	to die

Other potential instances of semantic ambiguity occur with adverbs. The amateur anthropologist T. Harvey Johnston (1941:33) writes: 'It is difficult to estimate distance when depending only on the aboriginal guide or informant, his terms 'close up', 'little way', so many 'days' or 'sleeps', being so indefinite'. Indeed, it is at points like these that the boundaries between communication systems become fuzzy and context becomes a crucial factor in interpreting speech events. Other SAPE spatio-temporal adverbials include:

<i>all about</i>	everywhere
<i>all day</i>	continually
<i>all time</i>	always
<i>first time</i>	firstly
<i>long time</i>	a long time
<i>long way</i>	far

Because pidgins have only limited lexical resources, as little as a few hundred words or less, speakers tend to use these resources creatively to extend the range of their communication. In SAPE, a common strategy is to employ the related processes of metaphor and paraphrase. The following are some of the metaphorical constructions found in this dictionary:

<i>bone cocconut</i>	skull
<i>clean skin</i>	person before initiation rites have begun
<i>drunk</i>	an animal with no strength
<i>flour bag</i>	white hair and beard
<i>plant em</i>	to bury

Paraphrases (often involving metaphor) include the following:

<i>big house</i>	jail
<i>brother apple</i>	pear
<i>bullockey miami</i>	cattle station
<i>trousers belonging finger</i>	gloves
<i>white fellow's emu</i>	camel
<i>yellow money</i>	gold

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It is not possible to tell with any certainty how stable the above forms were, but it is likely that some of these paraphrasical constructions, such as *brother apple* and *trousers belonging finger*, were created for a particular speech event and not necessarily repeated. Others such as *white fellow's emu* may have soon given way to forms closer to Standard English such as *kamellie*; while some may have been more stable, such as *big house* and *yellow money*.

Some SAPE forms seem to have undergone semantic change at a number of different times. Perhaps the best example of this occurs with *lubra*. According to Troy (1994:598), *lubra* is documented first in the Bathurst district in the 1840s and is said to be 'Kuntungera dialect for gin or woman'. Jane Simpson (1996:177), however, believes *lubra* to be of Tasmanian origin, brought to the South Australian mainland via Kangaroo Island. In South Australia *woman*, *gin* and *lubra* are all documented, with *lubra* by far the most common term. In the Police Commissioner's report (*South Australian Register*, 25 May 1844, p.3), the term *lubra* is encountered for the first time in a report of a case in which Moorhouse assists the accused, Mungoringa: 'The native with one eye lifted the spear in an oblique direction close before her, and said "lubra give me bread"'. The term *lubra* here refers to a European woman, and it is used in a quotation in Pidgin English. In the same year (*South Australian Register*, 31 July 1844), we find: 'Jimmy and Mary, a native man and his lubra, were charged with having struck and ill-treated John Garan, milkman'. Here *lubra* refers to a black woman and is used in English rather than in pidgin. Up to the mid nineteenth century, the meaning of *lubra* occasionally also was 'spouse'. Edward Snell, in his diary (20 May 1850), writes: 'They also told us that they had no "Lubras", i.e. husbands'. In a footnote he observes: "'Lubra" was more commonly used at this time to refer to "woman" or "wife"'. Bolam in 1925 continues to use *lubra* to refer to both Aboriginal and White women, as on page 122: 'I once said to a black whose lubra had died recently ...', and, 'Toby, my white lubra lose 'em brooch'. The modifier 'white' in the last sentence indicates that by that time the unmarked meaning of *lubra* was 'black woman'. The changing semantic value of *lubra* is further highlighted by the fact that from the 1920s onward, it is increasingly used with the connotations of racial inferiority.

Occasionally words appear in SAPE contexts that reflect the conceptual systems of Aboriginal languages rather than the categories of Standard English. For instance, the word *poonta* (from *bunt-ta*, Narrunga and other languages) is a single word for geographical features that are considered to be three separate (but related) phenomena for Standard English speakers: *stones*, *hills* and *mountains*. This word caused some problems for Ernest Giles (1889) when communicating with his guide.

Lexicon

For ease of discussion, the lexicon of SAPE can be divided into five basic categories: words derived directly from Standard English and its reduced forms such as foreigner talk; words thus derived but undergoing a slight orthographic change (i.e. written in a way that reflects the phonology of Aboriginal speakers); words derived from NSWPE; words derived from South Australian Aboriginal languages; and words derived from other Australian pidgins and Aboriginal languages, such as Queensland Pidgin English (closely related to NSWPE) and Nyungar, a language of Western Australia. Of these, it seems that the first category includes the

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majority of SAPE forms, with the others following in approximate order of contribution. Because words falling into the first two categories have been discussed above, the focus in this section will be on words from NSWPE and South Australian Aboriginal languages. Words of the last category will receive only passing mention.

It has already been noted that the development of SAPE involved a considerable influence from New South Wales Pidgin English (Dineen & Mühlhäusler 1996). In effect, this means that much of the core of SAPE has been 'imported' from NSW; this dictionary contains about eighty words that have made the trip (see Troy 1994; Baker & Mühlhäusler 1996). The term 'core' is used for these words because they are among the most commonly found words in pidgin contexts and they appear in locations right across the state. A list of these words will not be provided here, however, as many of them appear in the section 'Grammatical patterns' below. Instead, we will limit ourselves to a few brief comments on the nature of NSWPE and its relation to SAPE.

Firstly, it is worth noting that NSWPE itself consisted of 'imported' features: *by an by*, *all same*, *picaninny*, *what for*, *catch (get)*, for instance, can be traced back to the Chinese Pidgin English (CPE) spoken in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Baker 1993). Moreover, certain of these features, such as *picaninny* and *boy*, can be traced back even further to Pidgin Portuguese.⁴ Besides Chinese Pidgin English, another important contributor to NSWPE was the Sydney language Dharug; in the early days of settlement in NSW a number of terms from this local language were taken into the pidgin lexicon. Subsequently, the following words ended up in SAPE (many of them have also entered Australian English):

<i>boojery</i>	good	<i>gunyah</i>	bark dwelling
<i>boomerang</i>	throwing stick	<i>waddy</i>	club
<i>coo-ee</i>	to call out	<i>wallaby</i>	native marsupial
<i>corroboree</i>	Aboriginal dance	<i>woomera</i>	spear thrower
<i>gin</i>	(Aboriginal) woman		

The fourth category, words from South Australian Aboriginal languages, represents the most obvious local developments that in a sense extended the lexical resources of the imported pidgin. The following words appear in SAPE (note that the spellings and meanings reflect SAPE use rather than their original Aboriginal pronunciation and meaning; more detailed etymologies are provided in the dictionary proper):

Adnyamathanha

<i>witchedies</i>	edible grubs
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Arrernte

<i>kaditcha</i>	evil spirit
<i>Larapinta</i>	Finke River
<i>quei</i>	girl

⁴ The term 'boy', according to Baker (1993:34), derives ultimately from Hindustani *bhoi* 'a chair porter', and entered Pidgin Portuguese and later Chinese Pidgin English. In a SAPE context it refers to a non-European male, usually an employee.

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Booandik

<i>drual</i>	Aboriginal person
<i>malanne</i>	wife
<i>marton</i>	good
<i>nangroo</i>	poison

Kaurna

<i>cowie</i>	water
<i>nanto</i>	horse
<i>pondobery</i>	gun
<i>tindoo</i>	sun
<i>warra warra</i>	sorcerer
<i>wirri</i>	club
<i>wurley</i>	hut

Narrunga

<i>bardoo</i>	meat
<i>poonta</i>	stone

Ngarrindjeri

<i>mull darby</i>	devil, spirit
<i>petin</i>	to steal

West Coast

<i>coodla</i>	type of kangaroo
<i>pelthas</i>	clothes

Western Desert

<i>balya</i>	good
<i>caroo</i>	creek
<i>juga juga</i>	baby
<i>kapi</i>	water
<i>munda</i>	ground
<i>oo-ah</i>	yes
<i>pup-bah</i>	native dog
<i>weir</i>	negator

Yaralde

<i>molloway</i>	type of fish
<i>muntries</i>	native apples

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Our knowledge of these words depends to a large extent on the quality of archival sources: for instance, many of the Kurna words were recorded by Cawthorne and many of the Western Desert words were recorded by Bolam, both of whom were close to Aboriginal people. Regardless of this, the words themselves reveal much about the nature of Aboriginal–European contact: many of them relate to water, native food and items of material culture; in the early days in particular Europeans were often dependent on Aboriginal knowledge in this regard, and hence the Aboriginal terms were more likely to enter the contact lexicon. However, it should be pointed out that unlike the core features imported from NSW, many of these words were likely to have had a restricted distribution across the state. That is, it is unlikely that any one speaker or group of speakers of SAPE knew all of these words. As a general rule of thumb, the words from languages closest to Adelaide appeared first in SAPE contexts, as we should expect from the contact history. Words from Kurna, Ngarrindjeri and Yarlalde, for instance, tend to predate Arrernte and Western Desert words. Kurna words in particular seem to have travelled to the Far North with the expansion of the pastoral and construction industries, and some of these have been taken into Australian English. Booandik words seem to be the most restricted, appearing mainly in the Lower South East.

Finally, words from Tasmania, probably spoken on Kangaroo Island pre-1836, include *lubra* ‘woman’ and *crack-a-back* ‘dead’ (although there is an element of uncertainty about the exact origin of these words). Nyungar words from Western Australia include *miami* ‘hut’ and *wonga* ‘talk’.

Grammatical patterns

Throughout this introduction we have drawn attention to the degree of variation found in examples of SAPE speech, but this has focused mainly on the differing pronunciation, meaning and spelling of words. It is when we come to the grammatical operations of the language, however, that the degree of variation is most clearly seen. In general, the word order of SAPE follows the basic subject-verb-object pattern of Standard English, but in other respects grammatical operations seem to vary from speaker to speaker. For instance, many grammatical features of ‘full’ languages tend to be absent from pidgin languages because they are not necessary for the types of rudimentary communication that pidgins are used for. The following phrases, all taken from the Willshire Depositions (1891), illustrate such absences:

- (i) absence of copula (i.e. forms of the verb ‘to be’)

we no growl longa you (p.4)

we (are) not angry with you

- (ii) absence of definite article

I been sleep longa shed with Mallakee (p.27)

I slept in (the) shed with Mallakee

- (iii) absence of auxiliary verb ‘to do’

I no killem Donkey (p.5)

I (did) not kill Donkey

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(iv) absence of verbal inflections

me and all about big fellow cry (p.17)
we cried a lot

(v) absence of possessive inflections

me no seeum Roger neck (p.7)
I (did) not see Roger('s) neck

(vi) absence of plural inflections

me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes (p.44)
All-day I wash plate(s) (and) milk cow(s) (and) wash clothes

(vii) absence of conjunctions

him been get up him been frightened (p.44)
he got up (and) he was frightened

But these grammatical features are not always consistently absent, as can be seen from the appearance of the conjunction *and* in (iv). There are at least two likely explanations for this. Firstly, as we saw above, a writer may add words to a segment of pidgin speech to make it easier for the reader; articles, conjunctions and verbal inflections are obvious candidates for this. Secondly, it seems likely that some Aboriginal speakers of SAPE were exposed to Standard English and adopted its forms but without a full knowledge of their rules of formation, and hence used them inconsistently. This should be kept in mind as you read through the discussion of parts of speech below: for most of the patterns or trends described, there are almost invariably counterexamples — such is the nature of a pidgin.

Before moving on, however, it is worth noting that besides the absences (i)–(vii), the Willshire examples reveal a number of further general trends, including: the use of the pronoun *me* for 'I'; the use of *him* as a general pronoun, covering the range of 'he, him, she, her, it, they, them'; the use of *no* as a general negator, often used to negate a whole sentence and covering the range of 'no, not'; and the use of *(a)long(a)* as a general preposition, covering the range of 'at, by, for, from, in, on, to, under, with'. Again, these patterns are variable and can best be understood as the result of reduction processes that operate to keep intercultural communication as simple as possible.

Articles

As mentioned, the definite article ('the') is not commonly used in SAPE contexts. Indefinite articles are more common, and include *a* and *one*, as in:

a big one fire (Wells in Foster 1995:104–105)
a big fire

he no steal one sheep (Wells in Foster 1995:100)
he didn't steal a sheep

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Adjectives

In general, there is only a limited number of adjectival forms in SAPE (the majority of forms are nouns and verbs), but when they do occur they are often followed by an adjective marker such as *fellow* or *one*, as in:

too muchee mob one fellow mother (Willshire 1891:16)

too big a family for one mother

very good one white man, very good (Cawthorne in Foster 1991:14)

(a) very good white man, very good

Commonly found adjectives include:

<i>bad</i>	<i>drunk</i>	<i>poor</i>
<i>(no) good</i>	<i>frightened</i>	<i>too much</i>
<i>cranky</i>	<i>hungry</i>	<i>wild</i>
<i>dead</i>	<i>old (man)</i>	<i>young</i>

The following adjectives are worthy of special mention: *all about*, *big fellow* and *plenty*, used to express ‘many, a lot’:

all about nanto (Adelaide Observer 31 May 1882)

many horses

big fellow smoke jumps up (Willshire Depositions 1891:19)

a lot of smoke arose

plenty bacca (Adelaide Observer 16 December 1899)

a lot of tobacco

and *picaninny* and *little fellow* for ‘small, a small amount’:

piccaniny tuckout — only bread (Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12)

little food — only bread

little fellow mucketty (Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:289–290)

small gun(s)

Numbers in SAPE often reflect the restricted number systems of many Indigenous languages; as one writer comments: ‘they [Aboriginal people] usually count “one fella, two fella, three fella — mob”’ (Observer 21 March 1914). It is likely, however, that this system expanded over time, particularly in areas of frequent contact.

one fellow stick (Bruce 1902:173)

two fellow spear (Willshire Depositions 1891:8)

three fellow (Willshire Depositions 1891:43)

kill 'um four, five, sometimes (Adelaide Observer 11 March 1899)

As can be seen from these examples, *fellow* was used to mark numbers, but not always.

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Lastly, colour terms are minimal, restricted to *black* and *white*, most often used to indicate 'Aboriginal' or 'European' respectively.

Pronouns

We have already seen that SAPE has a smaller pronoun system than Standard English: in the majority of cases the first person pronoun *me* is used instead of 'I'; and the third person pronoun *him* (or *em*, *im*) is used to cover the range of 'he, him, her, she, it, them, they'; the context of the utterance usually provides clues as to the most likely meaning of *him* when it is encountered. Other personal pronouns include the second person *you*, and a number of plural forms including *you and me* 'we, us (inclusive)'; *me and all about* 'we (exclusive)'; and *you all about* 'you (plural)'.

me plenty want it tcherta! (Bruce 1875:109)

I really want a shirt

no look at him (Cawthorne in Foster, p.12)

don't look at it

me and all about big fellow cry (Willshire Depositions 1891:17)

we (all) cried alot

you all about try to catch this one fellow (Willshire Depositions 1891:6)

you (plural) try to catch this fellow

you and me run away (Willshire Depositions 1891:17)

(let) us run away

Again highlighting the variable nature of the language and the difficulty of formulating hard and fast rules of usage, the following pronouns also occur: *they*, *them* (often occurring as *dem*) *she*, *us* and *we*, although perhaps not as frequently as those listed above. Occasionally, in the early days of the colony, the resumptive pronoun *he* (or *him*, *em*) was recorded, as in:

massa kettle im jump off fire (Wells in Foster 1995:79)

master the kettle (it) fell off the fire

This feature seems to have fallen out of general use, although it does reappear in Ernest Giles's journals, spoken by his Afghan cameleers:⁵

camel he cant carry them that way (1889:137)

the camel can't carry them that way

⁵ Afghan cameleers arrived in South Australia in the 1860s, and were primarily employed in the transportation of goods and mail through the arid interior regions up until the late 1920s. Many were based at northern centres such as Marree and Oodnadatta, with some marrying local Aboriginal women. Of course, they too were users of SAPE, and the main reason they have not been discussed in any detail is that records of their use of pidgin are scant. Chinese workers on the Overland Telegraph have been omitted for similar reasons.

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Demonstratives are frequently found in pidgin contexts; they allow the speaker to talk about an object that they don't know the name of, and were probably often accompanied by gesture, such as pointing. *This* or *dis* and *that* or *dat* are often followed by *fellow* or *one*, as in:

it was dis one blackfellow, dat one blackfellow (Wells in Foster 1995:104–105)
it was this blackfellow (and) that blackfellow

you catchum that fellow pound note (Quiz 28 July 1891, p.7)
you get that pound note

Interrogatives are also an important part of SAPE, as the asking of questions was a basic function of the pidgin, particularly in the early days of contact. Besides the Standard English forms *who*, *what*, *where*, *when* and *why*, the following SAPE forms are frequently found: *what for* (why), *what name* (who, what) and *which way* (where).

what for you bring wirri? (Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12)
why did you bring a fighting stick?

what name yabber like that one? (Quiz 25 September 1891, p.7)
who talks like that?

which way lose 'em? (Bolam 1925:112)
where (did you) lose them?

Verbs

Besides the fact that verbs in SAPE are not usually inflected, the main point to note is that transitive verbs are typically accompanied by a transitivity marker, such as: *'em*, *him*, *'im*, *it* or *'um*. A common verb such as 'to give' appears with almost the full variation of transitivity markers:

you been give 'em me 'bacca (Bolam 1925:119)
you gave me tobacco

plenty give him ration (Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867)
gives a lot of rations

you gib it shillen (Willshire 1896:15)
give (me) a shilling

you gib um bacca (Quiz 25 September 1891:7)
give (me) tobacco

No doubt this variation could be due as much to writing practices as the pronunciation of SAPE speakers.

Events in the past can be marked by the auxiliary *bin* (or *been*), placed before the verb, as in:

you bin takem one fellow stick (Bruce 1902:174)
you took one stick (of tobacco)

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The future is usually marked by adverbials, such as *by-and-by*.

me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard ('A Squatter' 1846:123)
I will come soon and work hard

As we saw above, the copula is often not used in SAPE; however, the auxiliary verbs⁶ *sit down* (to exist, live) is commonly used to express existence:

there plenty bullocky sit down (Smith, J. 1880:53)
there are many bullocks (over) there

Lastly, the modal verb *might* (may) seems to be a late addition to SAPE. Generally speaking, 'conditionals' tend to be among the features of 'full' languages that disappear in the pidginisation-reduction process. When it appears, during the period when SAPE seems to have become relatively stable, it adds an extra dimension for expression in the language.

mightum possum sit down (Gillen 1901-02:123)
there might be possums

Adverbs

The most common spatio-temporal adverbs of SAPE are listed in 'Semantic features' above. Apart from these, the following are distinctive SAPE forms: *all (the) same* (like, in the manner of), *big one* (very), *big fellow* (very), and *straight* (truthfully).

you yabber all the same blackfellow (Willshire 1896:87)
you talk like a blackfellow

me big one growl (Bruce 1903:6)
I (am) very angry

big fellow hungry (Willshire 1891:17)
very hungry

me yabber straight (Willshire Depositions 1891:36)
I am speaking truthfully

Prepositions

In SAPE, much of the prepositional work is done by the multipurpose preposition *(a)long(a)*. As mentioned above, it covers the range of 'at, by, for, from, in, on, to, under, with' in Standard English. Like the general purpose pronoun *him*, it reflects the reduction processes that tend to produce multifunctional forms. Here are a few examples:

by-by rest alonga tree (Bolam 1925:117)
soon rest under (a) tree

⁶ A translation of the English equivalent 'to be' is found in a number of pidgins, for example in Tok Pisin: *Mi sindaun gut*. I am well.

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I was along another one camp (Willshire Depositions 1891:45)

I was at another camp

track 'em sheep 'long me (Bruce 1875:109)

track (the) sheep for me

kill him longa yamstick (Willshire Depositions 1891:4)

hit him with a yamstick

Of course, Standard English prepositions appear in the records from time to time, but they are not as common as *(a)long(a)*.

Conjunctions

The appearance of conjunctions in SAPE contexts should generally be treated with suspicion: in closely recorded speech, such as depositions and testimony, they tend not to appear, leading to the likely conclusion that when they do appear they are embellishments used to make passages more readable. There is still the slight possibility that they were used on occasion, so words such as *and*, *'caus* and *but* are included in the dictionary. The major exception to this, however, is the conjunction *'spose* (suppose, if) commonly used in pidgin contexts at the beginning of a phrase; in many cases it functions as a conditional indicating what may or might not be the case.

spose I no killem Donkey him bin killem longa me (Willshire Depositions 1891:5)

if I did not kill Donkey he (would have) killed me

The changing functions of SAPE

A fitting conclusion to this description of SAPE is an account of how the basic functions of SAPE developed over time; this reveals much about the changing sociohistorical context in which the language was used, and will help readers in their efforts to come to grips with the language.

In the early days of colonisation, and as the frontier of White economic activity advanced inland, there is ample evidence to suggest that the primary function of SAPE was the exchange of information. In this way, simple existence statements such as indicating whether or not water or food is nearby were most important. An example from Willshire (1891:17) is: *'no bushy tuck out sit down'* (there is no (native) food in the region.) The gathering of information was often crucial for the survival prospects of explorers, settlers and pastoralists; in the early days Europeans were deeply reliant on local knowledge of the physical landscape and the flora and fauna that lived within it.

As time passed and Aboriginal people were taken into White employment, the language became important for the giving of orders or instructions, and as such often reflects power relations between speakers. While, as we have already noted, power relations were often relatively equal in new zones of contact, it was an uneasy balance and seldom lasted for long. Usually by the time the negative influences of contact on traditional life had begun to take their toll the power balance had shifted heavily in favour of the colonists. Of course, in this social environment there would have been very limited opportunity for Aboriginal people to employ this

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function in their dealings with Whites. An example from the Willshire Depositions (1891:6) is: 'no you shootem only catch um' (don't shoot him, just catch him).

A major function of a language is its role as a marker of group identity. It is not clear to what extent SAPE fulfilled this function for Aboriginal speakers; for the most part it is likely that it remained a foreign language used primarily in contact situations with Whites (there is a strong possibility that it was used as a lingua franca between Aboriginal people without a common language who were brought together on stations or missions, for example, but there is little evidence for this at present). Certainly for some Europeans, though, SAPE in a sense took on this role as the rising nationalist mood of the 1890s found in it something distinctly Australian. The bushman's English was seen to represent a truly Australian style of speech. From this period up until the 1930s, a genre of stories describing life in the bush and the foibles of Aborigines appeared in print. In many of the slice-of-life stories and articles it was a common strategy for writers to include snippets of SAPE to give a distinctive feel to events. The more 'serious' literary use of SAPE forms includes the following passage:

Of course his name I begg'd to know;
He said, 'Berea me,'
And intimated, with a wine, that
destitute was he.
'No bacca got it! nothing-e; me plenty
hungry too!
You plenty tuckout give it me; me
plenty like it you!'
(R. Bruce, *Quiz* 30 March 1894:14)

A number of negatives were attached to this flowering of written forms, however. For some, SAPE came to increasingly be associated with Aboriginal people, even if they did not actively identify with it themselves, and all the negative stereotyping went with it. For instance, it was not considered suitable between Whites, as the following extract shows:

So this day Miss Ferber [the teacher] said to me, 'Go out and clean up the stones, you and your boy gang'. So we went out, and after a couple of hours we's cleaned it up and I came in to her and said, 'We bin finish'. I spoke in pidgin English — I said, 'We bin finish now Miss Ferber'. She said, 'Don't speak to me as if I'm a gin,' and I got a couple of handers for that. (Horrie Simpson in Dallwitz 1992:6)

Another important function of a language is its use for expressing feelings and emotions. It is worth noting that although the lexicon of SAPE contains words that could be used to express emotions, such as *growl* (angry), *cry* and *sing out* (sadness and alarm), *no good* (dissatisfaction) and *plenty* (satisfaction), in the early stages of language contact most emotions and feelings were probably communicated by gesture and facial expression. Apart from this, Aboriginal people were seldom allowed the right to protest. Thus, it is likely that this function was relatively undeveloped, for Aboriginal people at least.

There is also little evidence that SAPE fulfilled poetic or metalinguistic functions for its Aboriginal speakers (as we have seen, Europeans like Bruce did use the language in this way). The metalinguistic function refers to the use of language to talk about language, and apart from the (rare) references to 'bad language' found in missionaries' writings, such as in Smith, J.

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(1880:48): '*No good bullock-driver — say bad word*', it does not seem to have been developed any further. However, it is interesting to note that Nunga English, in so far as it is a development of SAPE, exhibits these functions, particularly in the songs of Nunga musicians. Furthermore, Nunga English has developed a buffer function (Drechsel 1997) that serves in contexts where Aboriginal speakers choose to exploit the semantic differences with Standard English and to use Indigenous or pidgin-derived words to exclude Standard English speakers from a speech act or conversation. From this, and the developments outlined above, it is clear that over time SAPE moved away from its initial role as a medium for intercultural communication to include other functions more commonly associated with 'full' languages.

How to use the Dictionary

Basic entry layout

Being a pidgin rather than a fully developed language there are special requirements that demand departures from standard dictionary approaches. A primary consideration has been to preserve the variations of SAPE found in the historical records rather than to normalise its forms under standard headwords.

(i) Headword

Headwords in bold are laid out in alphabetical order. With many dictionaries variant spellings are included as subheadings under the most common headword, but, reflecting the degree of variation in the way SAPE was written down, variant spellings are here given a separate entry. The main reason for this is that it is not always possible to determine which is the 'correct' spelling; moreover, there is a real need to cater for the degree of variation found in historical records, thus making it easier and quicker to look up a word when it is encountered. Variations range from what may appear to be the relatively minor, such as *black fellow* and *blackfellow*, reflecting European writing practices, to more obvious variations such as *nothing* and *nothin* and *fellow* and *pfeller*, reflecting attempts to capture Aboriginal pronunciation. A special case is found with transitive verbs. A typical pattern for a transitive verb is to appear with one of a number of different transitivity markers: *-em*, *him*, *-it* or *-um*. For instance, the verb *tell* forms a headword, as do the variations *tell em*, *tell him*, *tell it*, and *tell um*.

Similarly, inflected forms of nouns and verbs also appear as headwords: for instance, plural forms of nouns such as *horses* and *gins*; past tense forms of verbs such as *came* and *fired*; past participle forms such as *done*; present continuous forms such as *moving* and *sitting*; and present tense forms such as *jumps up*. This is useful for linguists in particular, as it allows them to trace the use of inflected forms that are usually absent features of a pidgin.

Homonyms are subdivided under a headword. The transitive verb *kill him*, for instance, is subdivided with the most common meaning listed first: 1. to kill and 2. to hit

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(ii) Part-of-speech or word class

Part-of-speech is given in *italics* (see 'Abbreviations' below). When the headword belongs to more than one word class the entry is subdivided by number: 1., 2., 3., etc., with each subdivision corresponding to a different part of speech.

(iii) Definition

A characteristic of SAPE (and other Australian pidgins) is that a word of English origin can have a new or slightly different meaning when used in a pidgin context: *clean-skin* in Standard English refers to an unbranded animal; but in SAPE it could mean a person who has not yet begun initiation rites. When words such as this appear, the pidgin definition is generally given first, followed by an English definition or a note at the end of the entry. However, when a word of English origin retains its Standard English sense in pidgin contexts and is relatively well known, no definition is offered: the word is simply repeated, for example *sky* is given as 'sky'. If an English definition is required a dictionary such as the *Macquarie* should be consulted.

(iv) Cross-references

Spelling variations and homonyms are cross-referenced, appearing directly under the headword. Synonyms, particularly in cases of alternative English, Aboriginal or pidgin forms, are also cross-referenced.

(v) Examples from historical sources

All entries include a phrase or sentence in SAPE, or occasionally in English, showing the headword in use and illustrating a context for its use. The example appears in *italics* and is followed in brackets by the following information: location, date, source, and, in the majority of cases, whether the speaker was Aboriginal or European. (The reader should note that page numbers were often not given in early newspapers, so they are often not given here; similarly, other documents, such as diary entries and letters, are often cited without page numbers.) This information is provided for the general purpose of providing historical background for all readers, but it is also for linguists wanting a more detailed understanding of the development and diffusion of pidgin forms across the state.

(vi) Etymologies

Where possible, etymologies are provided for words that also appear in other Australian pidgins; these include, in particular, words from NSWPE both of English and Aboriginal origin. An etymology typically provides a source, a location, a date, the etymological source word (in *italics*), and a definition. Most of the words of NSW origin are taken from Baker and Mühlhäusler (1996), so the source is not given; the entry simply provides 'NSW' and a date. Words not taken from Baker and Mühlhäusler are given as 'NSW' with the relevant source in brackets: for instance, (Troy) NSW for etymologies taken from Troy (1994). Other important sources include Dixon, Ramson and Thomas (1990), cited as (Dixon), and the *Macquarie*

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dictionary (3rd edn, 1997). Etymologies are also provided for words from South Australian Aboriginal languages such as Arrernte, Kurna, Ngarrindjeri and Western Desert.⁷

In the case of homonyms, two (or more) etymologies are given.

See 'Abbreviations' below for a guide to the abbreviations used with etymologies.

(vii) Notes

Where relevant, additional information is given in brackets after the etymology.

Abbreviations

(i) Parts-of-speech

<i>adj.</i>	adjective	<i>n.prop.</i>	proper noun
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>neg.</i>	negator
<i>aux.</i>	auxiliary	<i>num.</i>	number
<i>clit.</i>	clitic	<i>ono.</i>	onomatopoeia
<i>comp.</i>	complement	<i>part.</i>	participle
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction	<i>pl.</i>	plural
<i>cop.</i>	copular	<i>ppl.</i>	past participle
<i>dem.</i>	demonstrative	<i>prep.</i>	preposition
<i>det.</i>	determiner	<i>pron.</i>	pronoun
<i>excl.</i>	exclamation	<i>quant.</i>	quantifier
<i>hab.neg.</i>	habitual negative	<i>rel.pron.</i>	relative pronoun
<i>inter.</i>	interrogative	<i>res.pron.</i>	resumptive pronoun
<i>n.</i>	noun	<i>v.</i>	verb

(ii) Etymologies: languages/locations

CPE	Chinese Pidgin English
E	Etymology
Macq.	<i>Macquarie dictionary</i>
NSW	New South Wales
QLD	Queensland
poss.	possible
SA	South Australia
TAS	Tasmania
WA	Western Australia
VIC	Victoria

⁷ For Western Desert etymologies the spellings used have been taken from *A basic Pitjantjatjara/Yankunytjatjara to English dictionary* (1987).

South Australian Pidgin English—English

South Australian Pidgin English-English

- a** *det.* one of something. See also: one; one fella; one fellow; coog-ha. *You give me a tree (3) black money.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine) *A big one fire.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine)
- about** **1.** *adv.* approximately. *The station blackfellows were camped about 100 yards from Donkey's camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine)
- 2.** *prep.* on the subject of. *What for growl about dogs?* (Flinders Ranges 1853; Register, 11 May 1853; Aborigine)
- 3.** *part.* indicative of distribution. *He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)
- Adelaide** *n.* first white settlement on mainland South Australia. *Piccaninny white man in Adelaide.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)
- Adelaide black fellow** *n.* Aboriginal person from Adelaide. *Encounter Bay and Adelaide black fellow no like him.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)
- Adelaide man** *n.* Aboriginal man from Adelaide. *Long time ago me Mount Barker Man — Me now long time set down at Adelaide, me now Adelaide Man.* (Adelaide 1842; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine)
- afraid** *adj.* scared, frightened. *They laughed in derison, "White woman no fire 'um little fellow mukketty! Him afraid!"* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:199; Aborigine)
- after** See also: afterwards. **1.** *adv.* later in time. *After me been shootem me been go alonga Station.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)
- 2.** *part.* for. *Oh, he come look after white fellow, plenty kill him.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine)
- afterwards** *adv.* later on, at a later point in time. See also: after. *I afterwards saw two big fellow fires longa creek and longa sandhill.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)
- again** *adv.* another time, once more. *You come back again soon, bringem plenty tobacco, plenty tea, sugar, no gammon!* (Coorong c. 1853; Austin 1853c:22; Aborigine)
- ago** *adv.* in the past, before now. *Long time ago came here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine)
- ah** *excl.* surprise, comprehension. *"Ah, you lost em road", said they.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:85; Aborigine) *Oh, my name is Bruce. Ah, Brucey, you Douglas's brother?* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)
- all** *quant.* many, every. *What for all black men come out down here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; European) *All Karonie nunga go back big corroborree!* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:105; Aborigine) E. CPE 1784, TAS 1824: all, plural, all.
- all about** **1.** *pl.* more than one, some. *Whitefellow with 'all about nanto' had been loose 'im, and no flour set down now.* (Mount Margaret 1862; Observer, 31 May 1862; Aborigine) *Very good country this one, all about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep.* (Beltana 1863; Observer, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *Blackfellow all*

- about glad to see him come look out country caus him Piccaniny belonging to Queen Victoria.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)
2. *pron.* them, they. *I saw Mr Willshire, Billy Abbott, Jack and Archie tie Donkey's body longa camel and take em longa Sandhill & see him all about come back.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine) *After breakfast me been see mob of camels come up with saddle, all about take um off saddle.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
3. *adv.* everywhere. *Water all about.* (MacDonnell Ranges 1872; J.C. Smith's Diary, 20 Nov. 1872; Aborigine) *Oh, yes; very good country, all about.* (Far North 1891; Quiz, 25 Sept. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) E. TAS 1824: *all about*, everywhere.
- all day** *adv.* all day long. *Me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes along a boss Mr Thornton, him good boss, cant growl.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine) *Every fellow plenty yabber all day.* (Port Augusta 1889; Observer, 14 Dec. 1889, p.26; Aborigine)
- all gone** *adj.* not present, no more. *No care for police — no police now — police all gone.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *All gone sugar, All gone tea, All gone flour, Poor fellow me.* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)
- all right** See also: alright. 1. *adj.* OK. *When gun em go off, wild blackfellow him get frightened, and him fly away, and den em all right.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine)
2. *adv.* now then. *All right, you come and see.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *All right! Him bin yabba you tak 'em.* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; European) *Turning to me he said, "All right, master, you and me Burr-r-r-r-r".* (Finke River 1872–76; Giles, E. 1889:226; Aborigine)
- all same** See also: all the same.
1. *adv.* like, as. *Him no all same blackfellow — him pray long a Jehovah.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 10 Sept. 1861; Aborigine) *Sometimes make 'em mulga, sometimes make 'em mallee; all same whip.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:87; Aborigine)
2. *prep.* like. *Willshire sung out wow wow all same white fellow muster cattle.* (Temp Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine) E. CPE 1784, NSW 1824: *all same*; as, like.
- all the same** See also: all same. *Wallaby all about lay along a bush; all the same cut 'em up; all the same dead dog.* (Wallelberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) E. CPE 1784, NSW 1824: *all same*, as, like.
- all the time** *adv.* for a long time, frequently, always. See also: all time; all-a-time. *That one track old pfella goolga pup-bah (old female dog). By-bye big pfella sleep all the time, sleep plenty.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine)
- all time** *adv.* for a long time, frequently, always. See also: all the time; all-a-time. *Jacky asleep all time.* (Port Augusta 1889; Observer 14 Dec. 1889; p.26; Aborigine) *Minga (sick) pfella all time sit down!* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:115; Aborigine) *Trousers all time make 'em noise: no good, nunga (blackfellow) want 'em*

South Australian Pidgin English-English

free! (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)

all-a-time *adv.* for a long time, frequently, always. See also: all the time; all time. *Pup-bah (dingo) all-a-time keep moving. By-by rest alonga tree; then spear 'em!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)

along *prep.* used as a general-purpose preposition to express 'at, for, in, on, to, with'. See also: alonga; long; longa. *Several blacks, 15 or 16, came close to them, and kept pointing at particular sheep, saying, "Plenty butter," "Sit down along that one." "All right" and "Very good" were the terms used by the others.* (Beltana 1864; Observer, 30 Jan. 1864; Aborigine) *I was along another one camp — Lubras Camp, Lucy, Judy, Chiuchewarra, me, Nimi sleep along him camp — Wiichila sleep along whitefellow camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *She come home drink water, leave 'em juga-juga along bush!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; European) E. NSW 1826: (a)long(a), multipurpose preposition.

alonga *prep.* used as a general-purpose preposition to express 'at, for, in, on, to, with'. See also: along; long; longa. *Me know you when you poor pellow, when you sit down along a bush, now you big one gentleman, live in fine house now.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) *Me think me die here and then you put me along a ground, Taplin.* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine) *Me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes along a boss Mr Thornton, him good boss, cant growl.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine) *Pup-bah (dingo) all-a-time keep moving. By-by rest alonga tree; then spear 'em!*

(Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: (a)long(a), multipurpose preposition.

alright *adv.* certainly, surely. See also: all right. *I been see daylight alright.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *Could not see Roger or Jack too much big one creek, only hear mockety & see smoke alright.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *About 80 yards on he observed an upturned stone, remarking, "That pup-bah alright; chinna (foot) kick 'em stone."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)

altogether See also: dem; em; him; im; it; they. 1. *adv.* entirely. *Roger tumble down dead altogether and Jack shootem longa revolver.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine) 2. *pron.* them, they. *Spose I no killem Donkey him bin killem longa me and altogether get away.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine) E. QLD 1858: *altogether*, they.

always *adv.* all the time, constantly. *Druel (the blacks) beat lubras always — like kill me many times; no husband look out me now.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine)

an-gool-a-jing *n.* walkabout. See also: walk about; walkabout. *You ready go an-gool-a-jing? (walkabout).* (Ooldea 1921; Register, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; European) E. (poss.) Western Desert: *ankulatjina*, travelling on foot.

and *conj.* also, as well as, so. *Black man come down here and kill all white man, police man, shentleman, white man, all!! all!!* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *When me see em me too*

- much big one frightened and me run away.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 5 Aug. 1861; Aborigine) *We had plenty big one lot of big-fellow mucketty and little fellow mucketty.* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:290; European)
- another** *det.* additional, some other. See also: another one; nother; nother one. *"Another white fellow", he continued with contempt, "lanty go so" and here he jumped about.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27) *Another lubra kill 'em piccaninny all day along bush.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16) *Another blackfellow come this way. You see 'em tracks?* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)
- another one** *det.* additional, some other. See also: another; nother; nother one. *He looked out for another one road, went along that way (pointing northward).* (Rivoli Bay 1847; Register, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine) *I was along another one camp – Lubras Camp, Lucy, Judy, Chiuchewarra, me, Nimi sleep along him camp – Witchila sleep along whitefellow camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)
- arm** *n.* body part. *I saw Jack catch Roger two fellow arm but him get away.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine) *Jack no been catch Roger longa arm, Jack did not yabber to Roger.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine)
- as** *adv.* to a certain degree. *They be two times as big.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:74; Aborigine) *D--n whitefellow; police all gone, me cut away as much as I like.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- asleep** *v.* to be sleeping. *All station whitefellows been asleep when policeman been shoot em.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine)
- at** *prep.* at. *Him (Tommy) walk at side, and never cut tree; tree tumble down himself.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *At piccaninny daylight me been hear mob shot fired, then we walk getem horses longa paddock.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)
- away** *adv.* to another place. *Policeman lanty take him away to big house (the jail), no good.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:39; Aborigine) *Yes, long time before sun get up. Me go away, by and by in Adelaide.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine)
- awoke** *v.* past tense of 'to wake up'. *Maryanne tell me alright – she awoke me up.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)
- aye** *excl.* yes, it is the case that. *Piccaninny white man in Adelaide, Aye? Piccaninny gun in Adelaide, Aye?* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; European)
- bacca** *n.* tobacco. See also: backa; bakka; te backer; tobacco. *Me no more want bacca.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine) *Me be wantum 'bacca; you been lend 'em me, and me bring 'em money back by-by!* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:118–119; Aborigine) E. NSW (Troy) 1826: *bacca*, tobacco.
- backa** *n.* tobacco. See also: bacca; bakka; te backer; tobacco. *When me jump up white fellow, me be cocky, then me get plenty damper, plenty*

meat, plenty backa — big one tuckout den. (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112)

bad *adj.* not good, ill, wicked. See also: bad um. *Throw plenty dirt in black lubra's face, white girls plenty bad enough.* (Adelaide 1848; Register, 26 July 1848; Aborigine)

bad um¹ *adj.* not good. See also: bad. *Me been see um after that bad um camel sound along creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions: 48; Aborigine)

bakka *n.* tobacco. See also: bacca; backa; te backer; tobacco. *Our six newcomers, after taking a feed, asked for bakka (tobacco).* (Eyre Peninsula 1857; Clark's Diary, 23 Sept. 1857; Aborigine)

balya *adj.* good. See also: boojery; good; good fella; good one; goot; marton. *Tindoo Balya this morning, eh?" (sun good).* (Ooldea 1921; Register, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine) *That one Balya! (Good).* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:131; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *palya*, good.

bang bang *ono.* sound of gunshots. As they explained it, "*Big-fellow mukketty, him go bang bang! then him stop. Little fellow mukketty, him go bang! bang! bang! him never stop!*" (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:181)

bardoo *n.* meat. *S'pose 'em not get bardoo.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; European) E. Narrunga: *baru*, meat.

be *cop.* to be. *They be two times as big.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster

1995:74; Aborigine) *Me be wantum 'bacca; you been lend 'em me, and me bring 'em money back by-by!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:118-119)

beat *v.* to hit or strike repeatedly. *Druul (the blacks) beat lubras always — like kill me many times.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87)

been *aux.* past tense marker. See also: bin. *O Jehovah, me big one very bad. Please, Jehovah, forgive my sins; me been big one wicked.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861) *Me been get up quick then me been hear um more along Roger camp — me been see um smoke alright along Roger camp, no been see um rifle smoke along Donkey camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *Oo-ah. Me been eat em rabbity damper; mucka tea leaf (eat rabbit, no tea).* (Ooldea 1921; Register, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *been*, tense marker.

before *adv.* earlier in time. *Yes, long time before sun get up. Me go away, by and by in Adelaide.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48) *Big one Master come there before sun jump up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; European) E. (Troy) Bathurst 1840s: *before*, past tense marker.

belong *v.*² to belong. *Hi, Billy, you catchum that fellow pound note. He belongs longa me. You gib it over.* (Port Augusta 1891; Quiz, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7) *We come along to you for you to write letter for our Tribe to give*

¹ 'Um' may not be genuine: Europeans often insert 'um' in their representation of pidgins as in the proclamation of Rabaul in 1914: 'no more um Kaiser, God saveum King'.

² This might have been a preposition for an Indigenous speaker. It is well known in pidgin studies that the same surface structure may be interpreted quite differently by different groups (e.g. the multi-level generative system (Silverstein 1972)).

Big one Gentleman what come out to this country — Piccaniny belong to Queen Victoria. (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *belong*, genitive.

berry *adv.* very. See also: bery; plenty; very. *At last Paddy said, "Him look berry bad."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:69; Aborigine) *Me berry goot; me you mutter; why you no come and kiss you old mutter? Berry goot me.* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

berry well *adv.* very well. *One instantly replied, "Berry well."* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:331)

bery *adv.* very. See also: berry; plenty; very. *He replied, "Well, well! so many no good — that one grow bery quick — can't keep'em that one done; but finger pull up better, never mind 'em spade."* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

better 1. *adj.* well, improved. *She afterwards said, "Me no sorry me never get better".* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87)

2. *adv.* should. *I think you better let em put you long water again them him make you good fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine)

big *adj.* large. *They be two times as big.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:74; Aborigine) *You my son, I your moder, I take care of you, my big boy plenty tumble down, you white boy tumble up; yer my pickinine.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine) *All Karonie nunga go back big corroborree!* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:105; Aborigine)

big fella *adj.* big, much. See also: big fellow; big pfella. *She thought big fella rain by-em-by tumble down.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 13 Mar. 1915)

big fellow See also: big fella; big pfella.

1. *adj.* big, many. *We had plenty big one lot of big-fellow mucketty and little fellow mucketty.* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:290; European) *Big fellow Poonta (stones, hills, or mountains) and mucka carpee.* (Wynbring Rock 1875; Giles, E. 1889:105) *Then piccaninny time big fellow smoke jumps up and then him come back.*

(Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)

2. *adv.* strongly, very. *Mr Willshire then caught Donkey and Donkey big fellow kill him longa yamstick.*

(Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:4; Aborigine) *Only eat 'em piccaninny when big fellow hungry.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:17; Aborigine)

big house *n.* jail. *"Yes", says one, "you lanty hang black fellow, at big house (jail)."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27) *Policeman lanty take him away to big house (the jail), no good.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:39; Aborigine)

big lot *adj.* much, many. *Squaw very bad, tumble down sick; big lot pain, very ill, want good tucker.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine)

big one 1. *adj.* large. *A big one fire, big one long way off, up that away.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *The blacks had a "big one tuck out" that night.* (Wilpena 1860s; Bruce 1902:149; Aborigine) *Could not see Roger or Jack too much big one creek, only hear mockety & see smoke alright.* (Tempe

Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *That fellow big one liar!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246)

2. *adv.* very. “My word”, said he, “*big one break em cocoa nut*” (head). (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:105; Aborigine) *What for you big one stupid? let em kuldukke men cheat you.* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:34; Aborigine) *Him big one lucky you jump up, and kill 'em that one snake.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *Me big one hungry; Me big one growl; No good that Pangiltie; Me like wilkah howl.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6) E. (Troy) Upper Murray 1830s: *big one*, big; (Troy) Melbourne 1865: *beeg one*, very.

big pfella *adj.* large, many. See also: big fella; big fellow. *By-bye big pfella sleep all the time, sleep plenty.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine) *Big pfella wil-ba man-goora (I see big wind four days ago, and these tracks were made before that).* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine)

bime-by *adv.* later, after, soon. See also: bime by; by and bye; by-and-by; by-by; by-bye; by-em-by; bye and bye; bymeby. *Bime-by he come up plenty closem lot duck.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

bin *aux.* been, past tense marker. See also: been. *You bin takem one fellow stick!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; European) “Ah!” said Tommy with a syleer, “*me bin think so too — you not bin tell him old blackfellow if I eat him that one?*” (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) “*Oo-ah, me bin see*

'em alonga train” (when Wirth’s circus passed through). (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:131; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *been*, tense marker.

bine by *adv.* later, after, soon. See also: bime-by; by and bye; by-and-by; by-by; by-bye; by-em-by; bye and bye; bymeby. *All, Lanty Blackfellow come up here bine by.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

bird *n.* bird. *We understand,” said the black, “big bird tumble down, never tumble up again, white feller want scalp, black feller do it very well: what white feller give?” added he.* (South East 1860s; ‘A Colonist’ 1867:94; Aborigine)

bit *adj.* small amount. *Oh no, no good. You give me a tree (3) black money & bit te backer.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine)

bite um *v.* to bite. *No good that one; too much plenty fleas; no sleep; too much bite 'um black fellow.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:318; Aborigine)

black *adj.* Aboriginal. *What for all black men come out down here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; European) *No black woman care for me, only 'marton, marton, white-neer' (good, good, white woman).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine)

black feller *n.* Aborigine. See also: black fellow; blackfellow; dual; man; nunga. “*We understand,” said the black, “big bird tumble down, never tumble up again, white feller want scalp, black feller do it very well: what white feller give?” added he.* (South East 1860s; ‘A Colonist’ 1867:94;

Aborigine) E. NSW 1801: *blackfellow*, *indigene*.

black fellow *n.* Aborigine. See also: black feller; blackfellow; drual; man; nunga. *In Adelaide there are plenty whitefellows, plenty bullocky, plenty sheepy, plenty flour, all that a black fellow can wish for.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Lanty, lanty, black fellow come. Come out, down here. Come kill all white man. White man no more good, bloody rogues.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *No good that one; too much plenty fleas; no sleep; too much bite 'um black fellow.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:318; Aborigine) E. NSW 1801: *blackfellow*, *indigene*.

black man *n.* Aboriginal person. *I laughed at them and said, 'Me want to see all black here and all white man there and me want to see Black man run away', I concluded tauntingly.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; European) *Wergon cast quick and timid glances towards the road; he said, "There come drual; one black man there kill my father."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *They have a strong belief that all white men were once black men and when they die they say that "Black man will jump up white man."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine)

black money *n.* copper coin. 2 *Black money very good.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine) *The natives call gold 'yellow money', silver 'white money', and copper 'black money'.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine)

blackfellow See also: black feller; black fellow; drual; man; nunga. 1. *n.*

Aborigine. *Oh yes, plenty blackfellow there, you go see.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *I say Blackfellow, you come here.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; European) *You hear him. Him no all same blackfellow — him pray long a Jehovah.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 10 Sept. 1861; Aborigine) *All about blackfellow yabber Willshire been burn em.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine) *All about blackfellow and all about whitefellow tumble down.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:7; Aborigine)

2. *adj.* Aboriginal. *Me been seen blackfellow Policeman shootem Roger.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine) E. NSW 1801: *blackfellow*, *indigene*.

blandy *adj.* plenty. See also: lanty; plenty. *You think I got blandy long a shirt; no fear.* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)

blanket *n.* blanket, part of government rations. *Cockatoo man (former Governor) very good — long time ago came here — give lanty tuckout (feast) — lanty blanket — Lanty Bullocky (beef) — lanty sheepy (mutton) — lanty very good.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine)

blood *n.* blood. *Could not see um put Donkey along a saddle only me see track, plenty blood sit down along Donkey camp, me been see um.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *They say, "No put 'em string two places finish 'em all up: put 'em string, cut 'em, plenty blood, then balya (good)."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:92; Aborigine)

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bloody rogue *n.* dishonest person, liar.
Gubnor Gay no good, gubnor Gay
bloody rogue!! (Adelaide 1843;
 Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25;
 Aborigine) *What for lanty gammon ...*
You dam bloody rogue. (Adelaide
 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41;
 Aborigine)

blooming *adj.* bloody. *You think a*
fellar a blooming new chum, plaps. No
fear, Mr Peeler. (Far North 1883;
 Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)

blow about *v.* to be tossed by the wind.
You see, that one duck plenty stupid
fellow. He see 'um grass tumble about
and thin 'um wild dog. 'nother duck
say, No, that one no wild dog — that
one seaweed blow about. (Coorong c.
 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899;
 Aborigine)

bob *n.* shilling (coin). See also: shillen,
 tchillin. *Me been owe 'em you a bob*
long time ago; you been give 'em me
'bacca; me now pay. (Ooldea
 1923–25; Bolam 1925:119; Aborigine)

bobbies *n.pl.* policemen. *Me thinkum*
dem bobbies not so bad after all. (Far
 North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885,
 p.7; European)

boil em *v.* to boil. *Now, you ketch 'em*
smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.
 (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109;
 European)

bone 1. *n.* body part. *Willshire been*
burnem Donkey & Roger, me been see-
em bone after Willshire been go away.
 (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire
 Depositions:18; Aborigine)

2. *n.* a magical object used in sorcery.
If an aboriginal should grow ill the
others of his tribe will assert that some
other black has "given him a bone,"
and all the blacks believe he has a
bone in him. (Central Australia 1891;
 Willshire 1891:15; European)

bone cocoanut *n.* skull. *Saw plenty*
Warra ashes — saw bone cocoanut
from top of head & bones. (Tempe
 Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50;
 Aborigine)

boojery *adj.* good. See also: balya;
 good; good fella; good one; goot;
 marton. *Would be spoken of as*
"boojery" — (good) — in the
superlative degree. (Far North 1881;
 Observer, 19 Mar. 1881; Aborigine)
 E. (Troy) NSW 1795: *boojerie*, good;
 (Dixon) Dharuk: *bujiri*, good.

boomerang *n.* wooden throwing club.
 See also: boomeroo. *No more throw*
spear — waddy — nor boomerang.
 (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG
 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) E. (Troy)
 Bathurst 1830s: *boomerang*,
 fighting/hunting weapon; (Dixon)
 Dharuk: *bumarin*, missile, club.

boomeroo *n.* wooden throwing club. See
 also: boomerang. *The boomerang, or*
as the natives would say, 'boomeroo'.
 (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster
 1995:113; Aborigine) E. (Troy)
 Bathurst 1830s: *boomerang*, fighting/
 hunting weapon; (Dixon) Dharuk:
bumarin, missile, club.

boota *n.pl.* boots. *"Oh-ah (yes)! I been*
find 'em close up soon. This one boota
wear 'em when lose 'em?" (pointing to
the lady's boot). (Ooldea 1923–25;
 Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine)

boss *n.* employer, White figure of
 authority. See also: boss pfella. *Me all*
day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash
um clothes along a boss Mr Thornton,
him good boss, cant growl. (Tempe
 Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43;
 Aborigine) *Say, boss, nunga lazy*
mucka waijela! (Ooldea 1923–25;
 Bolam 1925:123; Aborigine)

boss pfella *n.* employer, White figure of
 authority. See also: boss. *Boss pfella*

- mucka* (no) *work like that!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:128; Aborigine)
- both** *det.* the two. *He no kill, he just push both girl away.* (Adelaide 1848; Register, 26 July 1848; Aborigine)
- bough shed** *n.* wood shed. *Me no been go along Roger Donkey camp — me been sit down all day along bough shed.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
- boy** 1. *n.* male child. *You my son, I your moder, I take care of you, my big boy plenty tumble down, you white boy tumble up; yer my pickinine.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine) *Me bin keepem one boy and one girl; no good keepem mob.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine)
2. *n.* Aboriginal employee. *Mr Willshire been say no you boys go along creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) E. CPE 1831, QLD 1858: *boy*, non-European adult male.
- bread** *n.* bread. *Piccanniny bullocky, picanniny bread, picanniny blanket.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine) *Lanty bread* (plenty). (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine)
- break** *v.* to snap, crack open. See also: break em. *Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut (head), break it open.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine) *When blackfellow fight, policeman come break spears, break shields, break all; no good.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *You no call me darkie again, what for me break your cocoa nut along a waddie.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine)
- break em** *v.* to snap, crack open. See also: break. *"My word", said he, "big one break em cocoa nut" (head).* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:105; Aborigine)
- breakfast** *n.* first meal of the day. *After me been shootem me been go alonga Station & got my breakfast.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)
- bring** *v.* to carry; to arrive with something. See also: bring em; bring him. *What for you bring gun.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine)
- bring em** *v.* to carry; to arrive with something. See also: bring; bring him. *Oh, we send em letter by postman to tell him no bring em gun.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; European) *Me be wantum 'bacca; you been lend 'em me, and me bring 'em money back by-by!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:118-119; Aborigine)
- bring him** *v.* to carry; to arrive with something. See also: bring; bring em. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard, plenty cut wood, bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine)
- brother** *n.* male sibling, relative. *Oh, my name is Bruce. Ah, Brucey, you Douglas's brother?* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44) *Black: Oo-ah (yes)! Cor-nil-datta; all same brother apple! She could not say "pear," but conveyed her meaning by calling it a "brother apple."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:133)
- brought** *v.* past tense of 'to bring'. *Jacky brought saw, and cut him tree; me saw him (the tree) tumble down.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852)

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buggy *n.* horse-drawn vehicle. *My word, me got em plenty; me shearer. Me got em buggy, two horses, and one fella spring-gart.* (Unspecific 1886; Observer, 11 Dec. 1886)

bullet *n.* bullet. *Him gotem bullet longa chest.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36) *Mickey say he hungry pfella; want me send him alonga you flour, sugar, tea, 'bacca, and bullets, 44 rifle.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:107)

bullock driver *n.* stockman. *No good bullock-driver.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48)

bullocky **1.** *n.* bullock, cattle. *There plenty bullocky sit down, get 'um plenty tuck-out — here only picaninny tuckout.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53) *A sheep they would call 'heapy', and for bullocks, 'bullocky'.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:111)

2. *n.* beef. *Then they were to have "bullocky" (bullock or beef), biscuit and tea.* (Adelaide 1838; Gawler, SML PRG 50/19/10, 1 Nov. 1838) E. NSW 1826: *bullock*, cattle, beef.

bullockey miami *n.* cattle station. See also: miami. *Witness go to a bullockey miami (cattle station).* (Rivoli Bay 1847; Register, 17 Mar. 1847) E. NSW 1826: *bullock*, cattle, beef; (Troy) NSW 1854: *miami*, bark dwelling.

burn em *v.* to burn, set fire to. See also: burn him. *A black fellow came today to tell them here (alluding to the comet), that "big one Master was come to burn them", they had seen him growling at black men.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91) *They burnt Donkey & Roger, me been see em burn em me only me only been see*

em smoke. (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36)

burn him *v.* to burn, set fire to. See also: burn em. *Another was, a black was ordered to burn some parts of the break which were not burnt. "Oh yes me burn him."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10)

burr-r-r-r-r *ono.* Horse related sound. *Then the boy went up to the horse and said, "Cocky, you ridem me?" Turning to me he said, "All right, master, you and me Burr-r-r-r-r."* (Finke River 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:129) *"You, mine, boy, Burr-r-r-r-r, white fellow wurley;" he also said, Mine, boy, walk, you, yarraman - mine, boy, sleep you wurley, you Burr-r-r-r-r yarraman."* (Charlotte Waters 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:132)

bush *n.* scrub, mallee, unsettled area. *Me no want to go long-a bush.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *Me know you when you poor pellow, when you sit down along a bush.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) *Another lubra kill 'em piccaninny all day along bush.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine) *She come home drink water, leave 'em juga-juga along bush!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *bush*, unsettled area.

bushy *adj.* pertaining to the bush. *The lubras explained, "no bushy tuck out sit down; father bin kill 'em the "quei" (little girl). Only eat 'em piccaninny when big fellow hungry."* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:17; Aborigine) *The women carrying loads of what is called "bushy tuckout", that is, seeds and edible bulbs of various kinds.* (Ooraminna Range 1901; Observer, 27 July 1901; Aborigine)

but conj. but. *I asked. "What for? Me tell you," replied King John, "but no good tell you. You write in the paper and tell white man what for we fight."* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *I saw Jack catch Roger two fellow arm but him get away.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine) *Picaninny track this way, but old pfella (baby track here, but this is an old one)!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine)

butter n. fat, strength. *Several blacks, 15 or 16, came close to them, and kept pointing at particular sheep, saying, "Plenty butter," "Sit down along that one."* (Beltana 1864; Observer, 30 Jan. 1864; Aborigine) *And that the ones still living are "all the same stupid; all the same drunk; no can't run; not got 'em butter."* (Walleberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) E. (Troy) Lower Murray 1851: *butter*, fat.

by and bye adv. later, after, soon. See also: bimeby; bine by; by-and-by; by-by; by-bye; by-em-by; bye and bye; bymeby. *By & bye one hear um camel sing out.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

by-and-by adv. later, after, soon. See also: bimeby; bine by; by and bye; by-by; by-bye; by-em-by; bye and bye; bymeby. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard, plenty cut wood, bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *By-and-by him lose his horse.* (Quorn 1915; Observer, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

by-by adv. later, after, soon. See also: bimeby; bine by; by and bye; by-and-

by; by-bye; by-em-by; bye and bye; bymeby. *Me be wantum 'bacca; you been lend 'em me, and me bring 'em money back by-by!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:118-119; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

by-bye adv. later, after, soon. See also: bimeby; bine by; by and bye; by-and-by; by-by; by-em-by; bye and bye; bymeby. *By-bye big pfella sleep all the time, sleep plenty.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

by-em-by adv. later, after, soon. See also: bimeby; bine by; by and bye; by-and-by; by-by; by-bye; bye and bye; bymeby. *She thought big fella rain by-em-by tumble down.* (Quorn 1915; Observer, 13 Mar. 1915; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

bye and bye adv. later, after, soon. See also: bimeby; bine by; by and bye; by-and-by; by-by; by-bye; by-em-by; bymeby. *Bye & bye we see Willshire putem Donkey long camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

bymeby adv. later, after, soon. See also: bimeby; bine by; by and bye; by-and-by; by-by; by-bye; by-em-by; bye and bye. *You pull away back to mission station bymeby?* (Finke River 1891; Quiz, 9 Oct. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1824: *by and by*, later.

call v. to address, name. See also: call em; callum. *You no call me darkie again.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) E. (Troy) Melbourne 1865: *call*, to call.

call em v. to name. See also: call; callum. *Oo-ah, what you call 'em*

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that one? (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:130; Aborigine) E. (Troy) Melbourne 1865: *call*, to call.

callum v. to name. See also: *call*; *call em*. *Say, Jimmy, what namee you callum that one track leading up alonga that one gum?* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine) *What namee you callum that one copper?* (Adelaide 1901; *Observer*, 13 July 1901) E. (Troy) Melbourne 1865: *call*, to call.

came v. past tense of 'to come'. *Cockatoo man (former Governor) very good — long time ago came here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine)

camel n. beast of burden, used for transport in arid regions. See also: *kamellie*; *white fellow's emu*. *No fear shovel, that fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself) along a ground, camel he drink 'em meself.* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine) *Willshire, Bill Abbott & Larry been take um along camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)

camp n. sleeping/living place. *I saw Thomas and Jack arrive at Rogers camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine) *I did not look Roger camp, I look one fellow — my Lubra camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)

can't *hab. neg.* to be unable to do something. *Can't keep 'em that one.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine) *All the same stupid; all the same drunk; no can't run; not got 'em butter.* (Wallelberdina 1865; *Register*, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) *Me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes along a boss Mr Thornton, him*

good boss, cant growl. (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

Captain Grey *n.prop.* Captain Grey. *You tell Captain Grey to make Murray black fellow go away, no more fight them.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

care 1. v. to look after. *No black woman care for me, only 'marton, marton, white-neer' (good, good, white woman).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine)

2. v. to worry; to fear. *No care for police — no police now — police all gone.* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *They tried to drive them away, but they were not to be driven. They said, "They no care long a mucketty" (that is, gun), and tried to surround McKay and Mathason.* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine)

caroo n. creek. See also: *creek*. *The natives call creek "caroo"; they pointed down this calling out, "carpee caroo! carpee caroo!" to make us understand that there was water further down.* (Musgrave Ranges 1873; Gosse 1873:17; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *karu*, creek.

carpee n. water. See also: *cowie*; *kapi*; *water*; *watta*. *The natives call creek "caroo"; they pointed down this calling out, "carpee caroo! carpee caroo!" to make us understand that there was water further down.* (Musgrave Ranges 1873; Gosse 1873:17; Aborigine) *Big fellow Poonta (stones, hills, or mountains) and mucka carpee.* (Wynbring Rock 1875; Giles, E. 1889:105; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *kapi*, water.

cart shed n. storage shed. See also: *wagon shed*. *We been sleep long cart*

- shed.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)
- catch** *v.* to catch; to get. See also: catch em; catch him; get; get em; get it; get um; ketch em. *Jack no been catch Roger longa arm.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine) E. CPE 1800, NSW 1826: *catch*, get.
- catch em** *v.* to catch; to get. See also: catch; catch him; get; get em; get it; get um; ketch em. *Fish no come now. You no more catch em, em all go now.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine) *Now the natives believe in a sort of devil, who they call 'Mull Darby', of which they are very frightened, and if any of them dies they say, "Mull Darby plenty catch em, em fly up with em.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *Might catch 'em two.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine) E. CPE 1800, NSW 1826: *catch*, get.
- catch him** *v.* to catch; to get. See also: catch; catch em; get; get em; get it; get um; ketch em. *Very good country this one, all about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep; catch him, and whitefellow no say nothing.* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *"No, of course not," was the reply. "Well me catch him."* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan 1883; Aborigine) E. CPE 1800, NSW 1826: *catch*, get.
- cattle** *n.pl.* cattle. *Willshire sung out wow wow all same white fellow muster cattle.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)
- caus** *conj.* because. *Blackfellow all about glad to see him come look out country caus him Piccaniny belonging to Queen Victoria.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)
- chapel** *n.* place of prayer. *I say Missis, what we do long a Sunday, no have em chapel?* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine)
- chinna** *n.* foot. *About 80 yards on he observed an upturned stone, remarking, "That pup-bah alright; chinna (foot) kick 'em stone."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *tjina*, foot.
- choogah** *n.* sugar. See also: sugar. *"Where you get this?" "Shepherd down longa hut gib it blackfellow get um plour, choogah. Berry goot blackfellow. Choogah, plour, you gib it. Paper Yabber say whitefellow gib it."* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)
- Christian** *n.* believer in Christ. *My word, me been Christian — my word! You been Christian along a mission station?* (Finke River 1891; *Quiz*, 9 Oct. 1891, p.7; Aborigine)
- chuckem** *v.* to throw. *Me bin catchem longa arm and him chuckem away longa me and catchem spear.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:8; Aborigine)
- civil** *adj.* polite. *You mind and keep em civil tongue in your cocoa nut.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine)
- clean-skin** *n.* person who has not yet begun initiation rites. *He is a so-called "clean-skin".* (Central Australia 1903; Basedow 1914:111) (Note: This term derives from the cattle industry, where it means 'unbranded animal'.)
- close up** *adv.* close to, near, almost. *Me sit down Tempe Downs sleep close up along kitchen.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)

'Sposen lubra eat 'um flour picaninny long a pompey eat 'um too, then him jump up close up whitefellow; flour all day, like it, that make 'um. (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine) *Big mob coming alonga coast. Close up, two days Ooldea.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine) *Two pfella mob; close up government tank, big coast road.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine) *E. NSW 1826: close up, near (by).*

closem *adv.* close to. *All right, you come and see, and that one stupid duck swim piccaninny bit that way, piccaninny bit 'nother way, and bime-by he come up plenty closem lot duck.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

clothes *n.pl.* clothes. *The blacks up there say, 'Very good country this one, all about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep.'* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *Me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes along a boss Mr Thornton.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

coast *n.* region where land and sea meet. *After a good look they gradually came down. Two pfella mob; close up government tank, big coast road.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine)

cobbla *n.* kind of alcoholic drink or measure thereof. *"Ah! I think you been plenty drink em cobbla," said the old lady with a knowing look that might mean anything from approbation downwards.* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)

Cockatoo Gentleman *n.prop.* Governor George Gawler. *He used to be called the 'Cockatoo Gentleman' on account*

of his wearing plumes. (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine)

Cockatoo Man *n.prop.* Governor George Gawler. *Cockatoo man (former Governor) very good.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine)

cocky *n.* cockatoo. *When me jump up white fellow, me be cocky, then me get plenty damper, plenty meat, plenty backa — big one tuckout den.* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine)

cocoa nut *n.* head. *"My word", said he, "big one break em cocoa nut" (head).* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:105; Aborigine) *Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut (head).* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)

come *v.* to arrive; to move towards. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard, plenty cut wood, bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Black man come down here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *Me berry goot; me you mutter; why you no come and kiss you old mutter? Berry goot me.* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) *Willshire and all about Policeman come along kitchen have tuck out, him take something along a sand hill.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *E. TAS 1820: come, come.*

come along *excl.* come here. *The witness stepped forward and said, "white girls say, 'come along blackfellow, come along blackfellow,' and throw plenty dirt in black lubra's*

- face." (Adelaide 1848; *Register*, 26 July 1848; Aborigine)
- come back** v. to return. *When he left us he came to me and said, "Me going, me be away four leeps" (that is, four sleeps, or four nights). "Then me come back. You look out for King Henry."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; Aborigine) *You come back again soon, bringem plenty tobacco, plenty tea, sugar, no gammon!* (Coorong c. 1853; Austin c. 1853:22) *See him all about come back.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)
- come on** excl. enticement to act, respond. *The prisoner then said, "Come on, fight!"* (Flinders Ranges 1853; *Register*, 11 May 1853; Aborigine) *Come on, come on, Roger gotem spear.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine) *Come on Nimi my lubra you and me run away.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine)
- come out** v. to come, arrive. *What for all black men come out down here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; European)
- come up** v. to come, arrive. *All, Lanty Blackfellow come up here [bine by].* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *Mr Willshire been tellem longa morning two fellow come up longa creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1836: *come up*, arrive.
- comenpanye** n. sun. See also: sun; tindoo. *Black: "Comenpanye close up finish juga-juga (hot sun nearly kill the little one)!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine) E. (poss.) Kurna: *panyi*; morning, and English: *come*.
- coodla** n. type of kangaroo. *What for not catch coodla?* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; European) E. West Coast: *cudla*, kangaroo.
- coo-ee** v. to call out 'coo-ee' (a bush call). *They coo-eed aloud* (Central Australia 1903; Basedow 1914:113) E. (Macq.) Dharug: *guwi*, come here.
- coog-ha** num. one. See also: one; one fella; one fellow; one pipe. *White: "Me want coog-ha!" (I want one.)* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:79; European) E. (poss.) Western Desert: *kutju*, one.
- cootachies** n. devils, spirits. See also: debbil debbil; debil; debil debil; kaditcha. *A superstitious dread of Cootachies (devils) who they imagine inhabit the waters and caves of this locality.* (Ernabella 1888; Carruthers 1888; European) E. (Macq.) (poss.) Arrernte: *gwerdayje*, malevolent spirit.
- copper** n. coin. *What namee you callum that one copper?* (Adelaide 1901; *Observer*, 13 July 1901; European)
- corobbery** n. Aboriginal ceremonial dance. See also: corroboree. *In the evening I went to see the Corobbery (or dance) of the Adelaide Natives.* (Adelaide 1842; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:3; European) E. (Troy) NSW 1830s: *corrobbora*, to dance; (Dixon) Dharuk: *garabari*, dancing.
- corroboree** n. Aboriginal ceremonial dance. See also: corobbery. *All Karonie nunga go back big corroboree!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:105; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1830s: *corrobbora*, to dance; (Dixon) Dharuk: *garabari*, dancing.
- couldn't** aux. past tense of 'to be unable to do something'. *She couldn't cut him wood.* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- country** n. ancestral land, region. *He come here take away this country.*

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- (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *Very good country this one.* (Beltana 1863; Observer, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *My country Tempe Downs.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *Very good tucker, plenty bacca, plenty clothes; but what for crack 'em stones. Plenty stones up this country. Why not crack 'em here?* (Beltana 1899; Observer, 16 Dec. 1899; Aborigine)
- cow** *n.* cow. *Me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)
- cowie** *n.* water. See also: carpee; kapi; water; watta. *And so the name from Nigs obtain, (up here) of mucca cowie.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:1; Aborigine) E. Kaurua: *kauwie*, water
- crack em** *v.* to break. *Plenty stones up this country. Why not crack 'em here?* (Beltana 1899; Observer, 16 Dec. 1899; Aborigine)
- crack-a-back** *adj.* dead. See also: dead; *krak-abukka*; tumble down. *This I learned from the blacks themselves, who told me that that was their country, but that their friends were crack-a-back, meaning dead.* (Encounter Bay 1848; Wilkinson 1848:322; Aborigine) *It is doubtless this custom of keeping the body so long until it cracks or begins to fall away that the native terms now generally used to signify death, viz, "tumble down" and "crack-a-back," originated.* (Unspecific 1889; East 1889:6; Aborigine) E. Obscure, possibly of Tasmanian origin.
- cranky** *adj.* crazy. *Upon enquiring I found the black fellow who they held down was in a fit, or as they term it "cranky".* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine) *Master Smith, what for shooem dog, dog no cranky* (South East 1903; Border Watch, 30 Mar. 1903; Aborigine) *Me think 'em all cranky, all same moto' crank!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:130; Aborigine) E. NSW 1843: *cranky, crazy.*
- creek** *n.* small water course. See also: caroo. *First time me see Larry he been make um mockety yabber along a creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)
- crow** *n.* large native black bird. *"No", I replied, "Plenty bullocky there, you have plenty tuckout, you no want crow".* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine)
- cry** *v.* to call out; to shed tears. See also: ky. *"Lanty kicked policeman" (this is true) "lanty cry."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27; Aborigine) *Me and all about big fellow cry.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine)
- cut** *v.* to chop. See also: cut em; cut em up; cut him. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard, plenty cut wood, bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *They say, "Blackfellow's tree, not whitefellow's," and if the police are spoken of, they say, "No care for police — no police now — police all gone," one of them said "D--n whitefellow; police all gone, me cut away as much as I like."* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- cut em** *v.* to cut; to chop. See also: cut; cut em up; cut him. *Willshire been cut um along a neck Roger.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine) *Plenty kill 'em, cut 'em up.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:4;

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- Aborigine) *They say, "No put 'em string two places finish 'em all up: put 'em string, cut 'em, plenty blood, then balya (good)."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:92; Aborigine)
- cut em up** *v.* to cut; to chop. See also: cut; cut em; cut him. *They also say, "Wallaby all about lay along a bush; all the same cut 'em up; all the same dead dog."* (Wallelberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine)
- cut him** *v.* to cut; to chop. See also: cut; cut em; cut em up. *She couldn't cut him wood.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- d--n** *adj.* damn. See also: dam. *D--n whitefellow; police all gone, me cut away as much as I like.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- dam.** *adv.* damn. See also: d--n. *You dam bloody rogue.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine) *That one Jimmy dam good blackfellow.* (Far North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)
- damper** *n.* bush bread. *Me get plenty damper, plenty meat, plenty backa — big one tuckout den.* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine) *Oo-ah. Me been eat em rabbit damper; mucka tea leaf (eat rabbit, no tea).* (Ooldea 1921; Register, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1867: *damper*, bread.
- darkie** *n.* Aborigine. *You no call me darkie again, what for me break your cocoa nut along a waddie.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine)
- dat** *det.* that. See also: that; that one. *It was dis one blackfellow, dat one blackfellow.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine) *My word, dat plenty break em cocoa nut (that is,*
- head).* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:113; Aborigine)
- day** *n.* day. *Big mob coming alonga coast. Close up, two days Ooldea.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine)
- daylight** *n.* daylight. *I been see daylight alright.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)
- dead** *adj.* dead. See also: crack-a-back; krak-abukka; tumble down. *What for you put em fish in pan when em no dead."* "Why, what for, Jacky?" "Why", said he, "you no see. Fish no come now. You no more cach em, em all go now." (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine) *They also say, "Wallaby all about lay along a bush; all the same cut 'em up; all the same dead dog;" and that the ones still living are "all the same stupid; all the same drunk; no can't run; not got 'em butter."* (Wallelberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine)
- debbil debbil** *n.* devil, Spirit. See also: cootachies; debil; debil debil; kaditcha. *If a boy or girl should be wanted to go a short distance after nightfall they say they are frightened — "Debbil debbil come up."* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:35; Aborigine) E. NSW 1824: *devil devil*, evil spirit.
- debil** *n.* devil, spirit. See also: cootachies; debbil debbil; debil debil; kaditcha. *As they say, "Black fellow tumble down crack-a-back, debil take him, jump up white fellow."* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:337; Aborigine) E. NSW 1824: *devil devil*, evil spirit.
- debil debil** *n.* devil, spirit. See also: cootachies; debbil debbil; debil; kaditcha. *They say that de debil debil take him; this is one name they give the enemy.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:324; Aborigine) *The blacks were*

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very much frightened when they first saw a man on horseback. They called it Nanper Nan or Wur (*debil, debil*). (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) Did "*debil-debil*" make message? (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:126; Aborigine) E. NSW 1824: *devil devil*, evil spirit.

dem *det.* them, those. See also: altogether; em; him; im; it; them. *One of them saw me with my spectacles on, and he said, "What name dem?"* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73-74; Aborigine) *If you want to know the age of a child in arms, they hold up so many fingers and say, "Dem many moons."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine) *Me tinkum dem troopers sit down longa there get big one tuckout.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine)

den *adv.* then. See also: then. "*Him see, when him cranky, wild black fellow come to him, him want to take him, den him fly up wid him*", and he pointed and looked up into the sky. (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine) *Me get plenty damper, plenty meat, plenty backa — big one tuckout den.* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine)

die *v.* to die. *White man lanty die, white man no good, he bloody rogue.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27; Aborigine) *Me think me die here and then you put me along a ground, Taplin.* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine) *Please forgive my sin, for Jesus been die for me.* (Point McLeay 1861; *Register*, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine)

dinner time *adv.* meal time, evening. "*Two pfella mob; close up government tank, big coast road,*" one man told

me. "Maybe get here close up dinner time tomorrow!" (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine)

dis *det.* this. See also: this; this fellow; this one. "*It was dis one blackfellow, dat one blackfellow*" — not her innocent lubra — as if I could propitiate the big one Master not to burn them. (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine)

do *v.* to do. "*Oh No.*" they say, "*Neber killy me. Me lanty jump about, pear (Spear) come here, I do liky this.*" (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine) *After this summary manner of settling old differences, whether right or wrong, the cry was "What for policemen do this?"* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *What we do long a Sunday, no have em chapel?* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine)

dogs *n.pl.* dogs. *What for growl about dogs?* (Flinders Ranges 1853; *Register*, 11 May 1853; Aborigine)

done *part.* finished. *Well, well! so many no good — that one grow bery quick — can't keep 'em that one done; but finger pull up better, never mind'em spade.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

down *adv.* direction of movement or location. See also: down here. *Black man come down here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *Shepherd down longa hut gib it blackfellow get um plour, choogah.* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

down here *adv.* at this place. See also: down. *What for all black men come out down here.* (Adelaide 1843;

- Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)
- drink** v. to drink. See also: drink em. *We want 'um drink.* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:278; Aborigine)
- drink em** v. to drink. See also: drink. *Ah! I think you been plenty drink em cobbla.* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) *No fear shovel, that fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself) along a ground, camel he drink 'em meself.* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine)
- druäl** n. Aborigine. See also: truals. *Learn un druäl Booandik like blackfellow.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *Druäl (the blacks) beat lubras always.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine) E. Booandik: *druäl*, a person, mankind.
- drunk** adj. intoxicated, weakened. *All the same stupid; all the same drunk; no can't run; not got 'em butter.* (Wallelberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) *Look here policeman, what for you 'top me. You think I drunk; no fear.* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)
- duck** n. water bird. *Oh, plenty duck feathers.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; Aborigine) *You see, that one duck plenty stupid fellow.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)
- easy fellow** adj. easy. *"Easy fellow that one; you see 'em chinna mark cornil-datta (all the same)?" "Oh, yes! Now I see foot mark all same, toe nail going this way, eh?" "Balya, oo-ah! (good, yes!)" said Sambo.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:113; Aborigine)
- eat** v. to eat. See also: eat em; eat him; eat um. *The black man, who was sitting down with the boy, said, "Me eat the kangaroo."* (Yorke Peninsula 1849; Register, 1 Sept. 1849; Aborigine)
- eat em** v. to eat. See also: eat; eat him; eat um. *The lubras explained, "no bushy tuck out sit down; father bin kill 'em the 'quei' (little girl). Only eat 'em piccaninny when big fellow hungry."* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:17; Aborigine) *Plenty lubra eat 'em; Pickaninny too; Plenty big corroborree; Long o' Moolooloo.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:4; Aborigine) *Me been eat em rabbity damper; mucka tea leaf (eat rabbit, no tea).* (Ooldea 1921; Register, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine)
- eat him** v. to eat. See also: eat; eat em; eat um. *Look, Tommy, there iguana walk along; what for you not eat him?* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)
- eat um** v. to eat. See also: eat; eat em; eat him. *First time eat um breakfast then take um along a camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions: 45; Aborigine) *Sposen lubra eat 'um flour picaninny long a pompey eat 'um too, then him jump up close up whitefellow; flour all day, like it, that make 'um.* (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine)
- ebry one** det. every one. *Blackfellow come kill all white man, ebry one.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine)
- em** pron. them, they. See also: altogether; dem; him; im; it; them. *Mull Darby plenty catch em, em fly up with em.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *"Oh, plenty duck feathers", I said. "Em all*

fly in off ground", he replied.
(Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; Aborigine) *That one Jimmy dam good blackfellow. Me thinkum dem bobbies not so bad after all. Plentee look like no wantum catch Logic. All the same look with em eyes, and let um go with um hands.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine) *When 'em fly, me shoot and killum six.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine)

emu *n.* large native flightless bird. *Take away emu, kangaroo, possum, all, all, go away.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *E.* (Troy) Bathurst 1840s: *emu*, cassowary; (Macq.) from Portuguese: *ema*, ostrich, cassowary.

Encounter Bay *n.* location south-east of Adelaide. *Encounter Bay and Adelaide black fellow no like him.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

England *n.* England. *What for you no stop in England?* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

English *n.* English language. *Him bin jabber first time longa English.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine)

enough *adv.* sufficiently. *White girls plenty bad enough. (Laughter.) He no kill, he just push both girl away.* (Adelaide 1848; *Register*, 26 July 1848; Aborigine)

everything *pron.* all types of things. *Oh, plenty bacca, plenty matches, plenty tcherta, plenty everything longa a 'tore! You walk longa a 'tore?* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)

face *n.* body part. *They were asked, "What for tear your face?" They replied, "White feller only sorry along his eye," and then pointing to their*

disfigured faces they said, "Black fellers plenty sorry here." (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine)

far away *adv.* a large distance. *They told me also that, "black man will come far away, will come from there (pointing to the north) from there" (pointing to the S).* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)

fat *adj.* plump. *But after all his demands was brought to shooting a crow which he said was "very fat now, plenty fat."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine)

father *n.* father. *Wergon cast quick and timid glances towards the road; he said, "There come drual; one black man there kill my father."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *You see my father and mother no more take care of me.* (Point McLeay 1861; *Register*, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine) *The lubras explained, "no bushy tuck out sit down; father bin kill 'em the 'quei' (little girl). Only eat 'em piccaninny when big fellow hungry."* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:17; Aborigine)

feathers *n.pl.* feathers. *"Me no understand", said he. "Oh, plenty duck feathers", I said.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; Aborigine)

fellar *n.* person. See also: fellow; man; nunga; pfella, pfeller. *You think a fellar a blooming new chum, plaps. No fear, Mr Peeler.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *E. QLD 1842: fellow, adjective, noun.*

fellow³ See also: fellar; man; nunga; pfella, pfeller. 1. *n.* person. *This fellow tell 'um me you stole 'um one stick of bacca!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; Aborigine) *I say I think you getting too much wicked fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine)

2. *adj. marker.* *Big fellow knife.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire, Depositions:18; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *fellow*; nominalising suffix; QLD 1842: *fellow*, adjective, noun.

fetch em *v.* to get. *I'm plenty glad I fetch 'em you to track 'em sheep 'long me. Here bacca. Now, you ketch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *Manawirta Coodla, Tura plenty ketch 'em! Plenty kill 'em, cut 'em up; To the wurleys fetch 'em.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:4; Aborigine)

fight *v.* to quarrel, combat. *When white man fight in Adelaide, black fellow say nothing.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *The prisoner then said, "Come on, fight!"* (Flinders Ranges 1853; Register, 11 May 1853; Aborigine) *No more fight along blackfellows from this one tribe — no more get him drunk and pitch into Whitefellow.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

find em *v.* to discover. See also: find im; find um. *"Why, Puttery," said I, "where you find em that."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine) *White: "Nanny-goat lose*

'em picaninny! You find em?" (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:113; Aborigine)

find im *v.* to discover. See also: find em; find um. *"Hi, master, me find 'im, big one watta plenty watta, Mucka (not) pickaninny (little); this way, watta go this way," pointing to a place on our left.* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine)

find um *v.* to discover. See also: find em; find im. *It was little bit daylight then me and Friday been look out Nanto. We been find um and bring Nanto along a yard.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)

fine *adj.* of high quality. *Now you big one gentleman, live in fine house now.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine)

finger *n.* body part. *He replied, "Well, well! so many no good — that one grow very quick — can't keep 'em that one done; but finger pull up better, never mind 'em spade."* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

finish *v.* to kill. See also: kill; kill em; kill him; kill um; killee; killum. *Black: "Comenpanye close up finish juga-juga (hot sun nearly kill the little one)!"* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine)

finish em up *v.* to tie up, fasten. See also: finish up; finishem. *They say, "No put 'em string two places finish 'em all up: put 'em string, cut 'em, plenty blood, then balya (good)."* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:92; Aborigine)

finish up *v.* to complete. See also: finishem. *"Boss pfella mucka (no) work like that!" he naively replied. "Well," she said, "No cut wood, no get tea." "Oo-ah, mucka wood; hungry*

³ The grammatical status of *fellow* in pidgins is very complex, for a detailed discussion see Baker (1996) and Mühlhäusler (1996).

plenty, but not all finish up yet."
(Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:128;
Aborigine)

finishem *v.* to complete. See also: finish
up. *Whitefellow been finishem
breakfast when I come back.* (Tempe
Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36;
Aborigine)

fire *n.* fire. "*A big one fire, big one long
way off, up that away*", *pointing up.*
(Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster
1995:91; Aborigine) *I afterwards saw
two big fellow fires longa creek and
longa sandhill.* (Tempe Downs 1891;
Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)

fire em *v.* to fire a shot. See also: fire
um; fired. "*But,*" *said I, "what for you
fire em gun?"* (Coorong 1852; Wells
in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine)

fire um *v.* to fire a shot. See also: fire
em; fired. *White woman no fire 'um
little fellow mukketty! Him afraid!*
(Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook
1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:199;
Aborigine)

fired *v.* past tense of 'to fire'. See also:
fire em; fire um. *At piccaninny
daylight me been hear mob shot fired.*
(Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire
Depositions:19; Aborigine)

first *adv.* before others. *Thomas been
shoot first him.* (Tempe Downs 1891;
Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)

first time *adv.* first, firstly. *First time
me see Larry he been make um
mockety yabber along a creek.* (Tempe
Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45;
Aborigine) *Me been first time pull um
on trousers.* (Tempe Downs 1891;
Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)

fish *n.* fish. See also: pish. "*Why*", *said
he, "you no see. Fish no come now.
You no more cach em, em all go now."*
(Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster
1995:79; Aborigine)

five *num.* five. *My word, Kill 'um four,
five, sometimes.* (Coorong c. 1859;
Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

fleas *n.pl.* small blood-sucking parasites.
*No good that one; too much plenty
fleas.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson
1848:318; Aborigine)

flour *n.* ground grain used to make
bread, damper; part of government
rations. See also: plour. *You give me
flour, no picanniny flour, plenty flour,
plenty bullocky (beef), plenty sheepy
(mutton).* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A
Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine)
*"Now", I said, "jump up one of you
and come with me and when me get
there me give you plenty flour, plenty
tuckout, plenty bacca."* (Coorong
1852; Wells in Foster 1995:85;
Aborigine) *The blacks up there say,
"Very good country this one, all about
flour, sugar, tea, clothes,
and sheep; catch him, and whitefellow
no say nothing."* (Beltana 1863;
Observer, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine)
*Charlie replied: "Mickey say he
hungry pfella; want me send him
alonga you flour, sugar, tea, 'bacca,
and bullets, 44 rifle."* (Ooldea
1923-25; Bolam 1925:107; Aborigine)

flour bag *n.* hessian bag for storing
flour; in this case it is used
metaphorically. *He was a handsome
boy, with "plenty flour bag" (white
hair and beard) monosyllabic, very
shy, and reserved.* (Macumba 1938;
Lupton c. 1938:34; Aborigine)

fly away *v.* to fly away. See also: fly up.
*We saw some crows, which he invited
me to shoot. "No look at him", he said,
"lanty fly away you look."* (Adelaide
1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12;
Aborigine) *Mull Darby, plenty kill em,
and fly away with them.* (Coorong
1852; Wells in Foster 1995:111;
Aborigine)

fly up *v.* to fly up. See also: fly away.
Mull Darby plenty catch em, em fly up with em. (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *Then he jump up quick, and duck fly up, and me throw 'um waddy whur-r-r-r.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

fool *n.* stupid or careless person. *One fellow ... fool.* (Far North 1881; *Observer*, 19 Mar. 1881; Aborigine)

foot mark *n.* foot print. *"Easy fellow that one; you see 'em chinna mark cornil-datta (all the same)?" "Oh, yes! Now I see foot mark all same, toe nail going this way, eh?" "Balya, oo-ah! (good, yes!)" said Sambo.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:113; European)

for *prep.* for. *No black woman care for me, only 'marton, marton, white-neer' (good, good, white woman).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine) *No care for police — no police now — police all gone.* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *Then me come back. You look out for King Henry.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; Aborigine) *No tuck-out for old blackfellow. Must work for it.* (Farina 1878; *Port Augusta Dispatch*, 23 Nov. 1878; Aborigine)

four *num.* four. *Me going, me be away four leeps (that is, four sleeps, or four nights).* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; Aborigine) *My word, Kill 'um four, five, sometimes.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *Black: "Mucka, close up four day (not sure, but about four days)." (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine)*

free *adj.* unhindered. *Black: "Trousers all time make 'em noise: no good, nunga (blackfellow) want 'em free!"*

White: "I see. Trousers rub together, make 'em noise, and when off, give you free use of legs, eh?" (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)

frightened *adj.* scared, afraid. *"Oh", he said, "you no see. When gun em go off, wild blackfellow him get frightened, and him fly away, and den em all right."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine) *When me see em me too much big one frightened and me run away.* (Point McLeay 1861; *Taplin's Journal*, 5 Aug. 1861; Aborigine)

from *prep.* from. *"Where you come from", Markum asked.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine) *They told me also that, "black man will come far away, will come from there (pointing to the north) from there (pointing to the S.) from there (pointing to the E)." (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)*

funny fellow *adj.* funny. *Yea's funny fellow you: plentee grin longa you. You no wantum catch Logic. Eh! (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine)*

gammon See also: liar; monkey gammon; monkey yab. **1.** *n.* a lie. *I spoke very snappishly to them, told them it was all gammon, and would not fit.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:69; European) *He wanted my coat, also a flute I had at my side. I said he could not have the coat. He said, "Gammon."* (Beltana 1864; *Observer*, 30 Jan. 1864; Aborigine) *"Oh, yes," replied the black gin, "Isn't it stylish? And look at my hat, it came from Melbin. Cost 30 bob; quite up-to-date, and no gammon."* (Quorn 1914; *Observer*, 28 Nov. 1914; Aborigine) *Real blackfella no wash out — fast colour, no gammon. What for not*

whitewash real blackfella. That good fun. (Quorn 1915; Register, 6 July 1915; Aborigine)

2. v. to lie. *Their[sic] was a dinner given to the natives, but they had what they called "Piccaniny tuckout — only bread, Mr Moorhouse (The Protector) lanty gammon."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *"My word, dat plenty break em cocoa nut (that is, head), and no gammon."* *I really thought to myself, "The cruel rascals."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:113; Aborigine) *Storekeeper — "You plenty gammon."* *Native — "Never mind, then, if you think me liar; I go to 'nother store."* (Unspecific 1886; Observer, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine) E. NSW 1825: *gammon, lie.*

gentleman *n.* a man of manners, means. See also: shentleman. *Now you big one gentleman, live in fine house now.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine)

get See also: catch; catch him; get em; get it; get um; ketch em. **1. v. to get.** *Where you get this?* (Unspecific 1874; Young Men's Magazine, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) *"Me tinkum dem troopers sit down longa there get big one tuckout. Wish one of dem black trackers make a light along a this way."* (Far North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine)

2. aux. become. *She afterwards said, "Me no sorry me never get better."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine)

get away *v.* to escape, flee. *I no killem Donkey him bin killem longa me and altogether get away.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine)

get em *v.* to get. See also: catch; catch em; catch him; get; get it; get um; ketch em. *"Then you no get em gun."* *"How you do that?"*, said he. *"Oh, we send em letter by postman to tell him no bring em gun."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; Aborigine) *Mr Robert, seeing him, said, "Well John Bull, you come back; getem plenty tucker?"* *"No, masta, can't getem good one tucker longa bush now; not like it long time when wild."* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) *White: What you been get 'em? Black: Me been get em ea-ar.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:133; Aborigine)

get it *v.* to get. See also: catch; catch em; catch him; get; get em; get um; ketch em. *"Very good it, tea! you get it tea 'long me?"* *"I have not got any tea to give you, I'm only a lodger!"* *"You tell it white lubra to give it tea; white lubra very good!"* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)

get um *v.* to get. See also: catch; catch em; catch him; get; get em; get it; ketch em. *There plenty bullocky sit down, get 'um plenty tuck-out — here only picaninny tuckout.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53; Aborigine) *"Where you get this?"* *"Shepherd down longa hut gib it blackfellow get um plour, choogah."* (Unspecific 1874; Young Men's Magazine, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

get up *v.* to rise. *Yes, long time before sun get up. Me go away, by and by in Adelaide.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine) *Me been get up quick.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)

gib it *v.* to give. See also: gib um; give; give em; give him; give it em. *Shepherd down longa hut gib it*

blackfellow get um plour, choogah. (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) *Hi, Billy, you catchum that fellow pound note. He belongs longa me. You gib it over.* (Port Augusta 1891; *Quiz*, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) *You wantem lubra; you gib it shillen.* (Central Australia 1896; Willshire 1896:15; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *gib, gib him, gibit, give.*

gib um v. to give. See also: *gib it; give; give em; give him; give it em.* *Jimmy's first reply was, "You gib um bacca."* (Far North 1891; *Quiz*, 25 Sept. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *gib, gib him, gibit, give.*

gins n.pl. Aboriginal women. *The Black gins were highly amused.* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:199; European) E. (Troy) Sydney early 1800s: *gin, woman, wife; (Dixon) Dharuk: diyin, woman, wife.*

girl n. female child. *White girls plenty bad enough.* (Adelaide 1848; *Register*, 26 July 1848; Aborigine) *Me bin keepem one boy and one girl.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine)

give v. to give. See also: *gib it; gib um; give em; give him; give it em.* *You give me flour, no picanniny flour, plenty flour, plenty bullocky (beef), plenty sheepy (mutton).* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Give lanty tuckout (feast) — lanty blanket — Lanty Bullocky (beef) — lanty sheepy (mutton) — lanty very good.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine) *She raised her worn, wasted form, and said "Once me young, strong, good looking; flesh on my bones, white men praise me, take me to their wurlas, give me*

'nangroo' (poison). (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:85; Aborigine) *You give us tucker.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine) *Plenty white fellow give us plenty things long Adelaide.* (Point McLeay 1865; *Register*, 8 Feb. 1865; Aborigine) *"You bin give me like o' that," indicating one short.* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *gib, gib him, gibit, give.*

give em v. to give. See also: *gib it; gib um; give; give him; give it em.* *Me give em Lilly Crop.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine) *Give em bacca, give em mouk.* (Finniss River 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:55; Aborigine) *"Mr A __ bin give 'em you like o' that," said Mr M __, holding up his hands and telegraphing the number of sticks with his finger, "and you bin give me like o' that," indicating one short.* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; European) *Me been owe 'em you a bob long time ago; you been give 'em me 'bacca; me now pay.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:119; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *gib, gib him, gibit, give.*

give him v. to give. See also: *gib it; gib um; give; give em; give it em.* *Piccaniny belong to Queen Victoria — and we want you to send some of us to Adelaide to give him letter.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Queen Victoria always good to Blackfellow — plenty give him ration.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *gib, gib him, gibit, give.*

give it em v. to give. See also: *gib it; gib um; give; give em; give him.* *Tis of no use to tell them to go away, you "no give it em", they jabber away as if you*

were withholding from them their just rights. (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:98–99; European) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *gib, gib him, gubit, give.*

glad *adj.* pleased. *Blackfellow all about glad to see him come look out country caus him Piccaniny belonging to Queen Victoria.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *I'm plenty glad I fetch 'em you to track 'em sheep 'long me.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109)

go 1. *v.* to go. *He said, "blackfellow no kick, black fellow go so" and here he shut his eyes and stood still, imitating the calmness which the native maintained when he was hung.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26–27) *"Me no want to go long-a bush — D___ want me, me stop; no like too much walk. Me sit down lon-a Mr Smith."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *"Hi, master, me find 'im, big one watta plenty watta, Mucka (not) pickaninny (little); this way, watta go this way," pointing to a place on our left.* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine) *Me been go longa Creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions: 34; Aborigine)

2. *v.* to work, run (as in engine). *"This one turn 'em make 'em go plenty?" and got the reply "Yes, turn that round and off she goes!"* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:130; Aborigine)

3. *aux.* posterior aspect. *Oh yes, plenty blackfellow there, you go see.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) E. CPE 1807, TAS 1820: *go, go.*

go away *v.* to go elsewhere, leave. *"White fellow (meaning all people assembled there) you go away", motioning with his hand to us.* (Adelaide 1842; Cawthorne in Foster

1991:9; Aborigine) *You tell Captain Grey to make Murray black fellow go away, no more fight them.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

go off *v.* to fire. *When gun em go off, wild blackfellow him get frightened, and him fly away, and den em all right.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine)

going *v.* to be going. *When he left us he came to me and said, "Me going, me be away four leeps" (that is, four sleeps, or four nights).* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; Aborigine) *"Easy fellow that one; you see 'em chinna mark cornil-datta (all the same)?" "Oh, yes! Now I see foot mark all same, toe nail going this way, eh?"* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:113; Aborigine)

good *adj.* good. See also: *balya; boojery; good fella; good one; goot; marton.* *"You my sister", said he, "you very good".* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter', 1846:123; Aborigine) *"No", I said, "he plenty good".* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Whitefellow! He no more good.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *The blacks up there say, "Very good country this one, all about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep; catch him, and whitefellow no say nothing."* (Beltana 1863; Observer, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *Very good tucker, plenty bacca, plenty clothes; but what for crack 'em stones.* (Beltana 1899; Observer, 16 Dec. 1899; Aborigine)

good fella *adj.* good. See also: *balya; boojery; good; good one; goot; marton.* *The only way they had of showing their gratitude was smiling and repeating, "My word, good fella alonga you." One boss blackfellow*

told me I was welcome to any weapon or any person I liked in the camp.

(Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:11-12; Aborigine) *The lubra shook some of it on the maid's sleeve, and remarked — "Good fella stink, ain't it?"* (Quorn 1914; *Observer*, 28 Nov. 1914; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *good pellow*, good one.

good one *adj.* good. See also: balya; boojery; good; good fella; goot; marton. *Good one mother Queen Victoria.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Mr Robert, seeing him, said, "Well John Bull, you come back; getem plenty tucker?" "No, masta, can't getem good one tucker longa bush now; not like it long time when wild."* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

goodbye *excl.* farewell, goodbye. *Good bye, Wilyamse. Good bye Wilyame's mother.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:36; Aborigine) *"Goodbye Jimmy", I say.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine)

goot *adj.* good. See also: balya; boojery; good; good fella; good one; marton. *Me berry goot; me you mutter; why you no come and kiss you old mutter? Berry goot me.* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) *Shepherd down longa hut gib it blackfellow get um plour, choogah. Berry goot blackfellow. Choogah, plour, you gib it.* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

got *v.* past tense of 'to get'. See also: got em; got it; got um. *Me been go alonga Station & got my breakfast.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32;

Aborigine) E. CPE 1783, NSW 1817: *got*, have.

got em *v.* to have. See also: got; got it; got um. *"Ah, Jacky", said I, "at night you got em very nice soft carpet in your wirley." "Me no understand", said he. "Oh, plenty duck feathers", I said.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; European) *All the same stupid; all the same drunk; no can't run; not got 'em butter.* (Walleberdina 1865; *Register*, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) *My word, me got em plenty; me shearer. Me got em buggy, two horses, and one fella spring-gart.* (Unspecific 1886; *Observer*, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine) *Come on, come on, Roger gotem spear.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine) *Me hungry pfella, no sleep 'em last night. You got 'em cold tea?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:127; Aborigine) E. CPE 1783, NSW 1817: *got*, have.

got it *v.* to have. See also: got; got em; got um. *You got it bacca?* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) E. CPE 1783, NSW 1817: *got*, have.

got um *v.* to have. See also: got; got em; got it. *Got um (sic) only pondobery (sic) (Gun).* (Eyre Peninsula 1857; Clark's Diary, 23 Sept. 1857; Aborigine) E. CPE 1783, NSW 1817: *got*, have.

grass *n.* grass. *You see, that one duck plenty stupid fellow. He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog. 'nother duck say, No, that one no wild dog — that one seaweed blow about.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

greedy *adj.* greedy. *Him ruddy greedy wretch, him too much tell 'em lie! Me only bin take 'em that one bacca, when him bin sit down long a log!* (Flinders

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Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175;
Aborigine)

grin v. to smile. *Yea's funny fellow you: plentee grin longa you. You no wantum catch Logic. Eh!* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine)

ground n. soil, land. See also: munda. *Me think me die here and then you put me along a ground, Taplin.* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's *Journal*, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine) *Tommy said, "No fear shovel, that fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself) along a ground, camel he drink 'em meself."* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine)

grow v. to increase in size. *That one growbery quick — can't keep'em that one done.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

growl v. to speak or act in anger. *When they mean to say that a man is angry, they say, "he plenty growl," "he plenty sulky," and so forth.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *"What for growl about dogs?" Replied that he shot the dogs because they killed his sheep. The prisoner then said, "Come on, fight!"* (Flinders Ranges 1853; *Register*, 11 May 1853; Aborigine) *I told Donkey we no growl longa you.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire *Depositions*:4; Aborigine) *Me big one hungry; Me big one growl; No good that Pangiltie; Me like wilkah howl.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; Aborigine) *Ants go up longa trees, and skeeter big one growl (sing) and too much bite.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 13 Mar. 1915; Aborigine)

guana n. monitor lizard, goanna. See also: guano; iguana. *Guana.* (Central Australia 1872; Giles, E. 1889:120;

European) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *guana*, monitor lizard; (Macq.) from Arawak *iwana*: via Spanish: *iguana*.

guano n. monitor lizard, goanna. See also: guana; iguana. *"No fear," replied the boy, "old blackfellow say that of boy eat him guano, him tumble down."* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *guana*, monitor lizard; (Macq.) from Arawak: *iwana*; via Spanish: *iguana*.

Gubnor Gay n.prop. Governor Gray. *Gubnor Gay no good, gubnor Gay bloody rogue!!* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine)

gum n. native tree. *Say, Jimmy, what namee you callum that one track leading up alonga that one gum?* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

gun n. European weapon. See also: mockety; muckety; mukata; mukkety; pondobery; revolver; rifle. *Piccaninny gun in Adelaide, Aye?* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *Donnelly got a gun with him, piccaninny gun, shoot black fellow with it and he sit down in his miami, he was hurt very much, when he was very bad he ran into the bush.* (Rivoli Bay 1847; *Register*, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine) *"But," said I, "what for you fire em gun?"* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; European)

gunyah n. Aboriginal dwelling. *New native gunyahs, or houses.* (Wynbring Rock 1875; Giles, E. 1889:99; European) E. (Troy) Bathurst 1840s: *gunyah*, bark dwelling; (Dixon) Dharuk: *ganyi*, house or hut.

half-pound n. half of one pound. *Me wantum half-pound bacca.*

(Unspecific 1886; *Observer*, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine)

handcuff *n.* a pair of handcuffs. *No you shootem longa Roger only catchem longa handcuff. Thomas been havem one fellow handcuff.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine) *Mr Willshire been jabber longa me & Thomas you catchem Roger, putum handcuff, no shootem.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:8; Aborigine)

hang *v.* to execute by hanging. *"Policeman hang you", he replied with great indignation.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *We were talking about hanging the blacks, "Yes", says one, "you lanty hang black fellow, at big house (jail)."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27; Aborigine)

hapeney *n.* halfpenny. *You got one hapeney please?* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine)

hard *adv.* with much effort. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard, plenty cut wood, bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine)

have em *v.* to have. *I say Missis, what we do long a Sunday, no have em chapel?* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine)

he 1. *pron.* he, her, it. *When they mean to say that a man is angry, they say, "he plenty growl," "he plenty sulky," and so forth.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Williamy, Williamy, he plenty pound me.* (Moorundie 1842; Eyre, Magistrate's Court Records, SML GRG 4/133; Aborigine) *He come look after white fellow, plenty kill him.*

(Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *On being asked what they had to say to the charge, they replied, "He no good — plenty gammon."* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 31 July 1844; Aborigine) *He no kill, he just push both girl away.* (Adelaide 1848; Register, 26 July 1848; Aborigine) *You see, that one duck plenty stupid fellow. He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *Hi, Billy, you catchum that fellow pound note. He belongs longa me. You gib it over.* (Port Augusta 1891; *Quiz*, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) *Pup-bah (dingo) not go very far; must be close up: by-bye leg swell, and he sleep 'em then.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)

2. *res. pron.* he, her, it. *Tommy said, "No fear shovel, that fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself) along a ground, camel he drink 'em meself."* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine) E. CPE 1841, QLD 1876: *he*, resumptive pronoun.

heapy *n.* sheep. See also: jumbuck; sheep; sheepey; sheepy. *A sheep they would call 'heapy', and for bullocks, 'bullocky'.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:111; Aborigine)

hear *v.* to hear. See also: hear him; hear um; heard; hearem. *At piccaninny daylight me been hear mob shot fired.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)

hear him *v.* to hear. See also: hear; hear um; heard; hearem. *Teenminne said to his mother, "You hear him. Him no all same blackfellow — him pray long a Jehovah."* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 10 Sept. 1861; Aborigine) *Two blackfellows were standing beside a telegraph pole the*

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other day, when one called the other's attention to the vibration of the wire — "You hear him that fellow?" (South East 1864; *Border Watch*, 15 Apr. 1864; Aborigine)

hear um v. to hear. See also: hear; hear him; heard; hearem. *Me been wake up hear um mockery (rifle).* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *I got up daylight been hear um policeman.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

heard v. past tense of 'to hear'. *The station blackfellows heard me growl longa Donkey.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; European)

hearem v. to hear. See also: hear; hear him; hear um; heard. *Me hearem blackfellow burnem Donkey & Roger.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine) *Before we got to Roger's camp he ran away when he been hearem nother one rifle shot.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine)

here adv. this place. *Cockatoo man (former Governor) very good — long time ago came here.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine) *I say Blackfellow, you come here.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; European) *What for so plenty Blackfellow come here.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *Me think me live here a long time, Taplin. Me think me die here and then you put me along a ground, Taplin.* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine)

hi excl. hey. *"Hi, master, me find 'im, big one watta plenty watta, Mucka (not) pickaninny (little); this way, watta go this way," pointing to a place*

on our left. (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine)

hide him v. to hide. *That fellow big one liar! Him no see me! Me hide him under stone when we took 'um bacca! How him know? Him big one liar!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; Aborigine)

him pron. he, her, him, his, it, them. See also: altogether; dem; em; im; it; them. *We saw some crows, which he invited me to shoot. "No look at him", he said, "lanty fly away you look."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine) *Him (Tommy) walk at side.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *At last Paddy said, "Him look berry bad." I said, "Me no bad." "Yes, you be berry bad", meaning, of course, I had got needles in me.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:69; Aborigine) *He looked me solemnly in the face and said pointing upwards, "I think him growls," meaning Jehovah.* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 8 Feb. 1860; Aborigine) *Teenminne said to his mother, "You hear him. Him no all same blackfellow — him pray long a Jehovah."* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 10 Sept. 1861; Aborigine) *Him big one stink! We want 'um drink. You pull-um up that big one p'feller rock along a side, and let 'um spring run in!* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:278; Aborigine) *Him Piccaniny belonging to Queen Victoria.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Me been wake up hear um mockery (rifle), mockery yabber mob times, him*

- been shoot um Larry been shoot um and Jacky.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *It was Donkey — him yabber hurt um — no yabber name only one fellow sing out — not mob.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine) *I know that sort of white fella. Him say black fella big fool. Not know nothin'.* Him shoot at duck and miss 'em lot sitting. (Quorn 1915; Observer, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine) *Freddie said, "Tired pfella; him sleep here. He hear us coming, jump up and run away!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)
- himself** *pron.* himself, itself. *Tree tumble down himself.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- his** *pron.* his. See also: him. *Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine) *Saw him near there with his lubras, he was working with white fellows: not sit down in his miami.* (Rivoli Bay 1847; Register, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine)
- hit** *v.* to strike. *Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)
- hobble** *v.* to restrain horses or camels by impeding free leg movement. See also: hobble um. *Thomas & Larry been take um off saddle & hobble camel. Me no been tell um Whitefellow.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
- hobble um** *v.* to restrain horses or camels by impeding free leg movement. See also: hobble. *Then Larry & Thomas been hobble um camel close to mens hut & him walk about, then Thomas & Larry sit down.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
- horses** *n.pl.* horses. See also: nanto; nantoo; yarraman. *Native — "My word, me got em plenty; me shearer. Me got em buggy, two horses, and one fella spring-gart."* (Unspecific 1886; Observer, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine)
- house** *n.* European dwelling. *Me know you when you poor pellow, when you sit down along a bush, now you big one gentleman, live in fine house now.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine)
- how** *inter.* how. *We want to know how him mother sit down — and for him to tell him Mother that blackfellow be good Blackfellow.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Black: "Oh-ah, I know. How long lose 'em?"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine)
- hungary** *adj.* hungry. See also: hungry, hungry pfella. *Then their keen eyes are set on what is left, and it is, "Give me dis", "Give me dat", "Me big one hungary."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:98; Aborigine)
- hungry** *adj.* hungry. See also: hungry, hungry pfella. *You give me a piece of bread please, me very hungry.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:17; Aborigine) *Only eat 'em piccaninny when big fellow hungry.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:17; Aborigine) *Me big one hungry; Me big one growl; No good that Pangiltie; Me like wilkah howl.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; Aborigine)
- hungry pfella** *adj.* hungry. See also: hungry, hungry. *Charlie replied: "Mickey say he hungry pfella; want me send him alonga you flour, sugar, tea, 'bacca, and bullets, 44 rifle."* (Ooldea

1923-25; Bolam 1925:107; Aborigine)
*"Me hungry pfella, no sleep 'em last
 night. You got 'em cold tea?"* (Ooldea
 1923-25; Bolam 1925:127; Aborigine)

hurt *um* *v.* to hurt. *It was Donkey —
 him yabber hurt um — no yabber
 name only one fellow sing out — not
 mob.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire
 Depositions:50; Aborigine) *E.* (Troy)
 NSW 1826: *hurt it*, to hurt.

husband *n.* husband. *"Me no sorry me
 never get better. Drual (the blacks)
 beat lubras always — like kill me
 many times; no husband look out me
 now — no black woman care for me,
 only 'marton, marton, white-neer'
 (good, good, white woman).* (Rivoli
 Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87;
 Aborigine)

hut *n.* small dwelling. *Shepherd down
 longa hut gib it blackfellow get um
 plour, choogah. Berry goot
 blackfellow. Choogah, plour, you gib
 it.* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's
 Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60;
 Aborigine) *E.* (Troy) NSW 1867: *hut*,
 dwelling. (Macq.) "the house in which
 the employees on a sheep or cattle
 station live".

I *pron.* *I.* *European: I say Blackfellow,
 you come here.* (Adelaide 1844;
 Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42;
 European) *I do liky this (jumping on
 oneside).* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne
 in Foster 1991:45; European) *The
 Constable — "Oh yes, your Worship;
 they have been threatened several
 times, but they say, "Blackfellow's tree,
 not whitefellow's," and if the police are
 spoken of, they say, "No care for
 police — no police now — police all
 gone," one of them said "D--n
 whitefellow; police all gone, me cut
 away as much as I like."* (Adelaide
 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852;
 Aborigine) *He looked me solemnly in*

*the face and said pointing upwards, "I
 think him growls," meaning Jehovah.*
 (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal,
 8 Feb. 1860; Aborigine) *You my son, I
 your moder, I take care of you, my big
 boy plenty tumble down, you white boy
 tumble up; yer my pickinine.* (Guichen
 Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95;
 Aborigine) *I know Mr Willshire and
 all about Policeman.* (Tempe Downs
 1891; Willshire Depositions:45;
 Aborigine)

if *conj.* *if.* *Jackey kill me if he can, but
 me not let him.* (Adelaide 1848;
 Wilkinson 1848:331; Aborigine)

iguana *n.* monitor lizard, goanna. See
 also: guana; guano. *Quoth the leader
 — "Look, Tommy, there iguana walk
 along; what for you not eat him?"*
 (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan.
 1883; Aborigine) *E.* (Macq.) from
 Arawak: *iwana*; via Spanish: *iguana*

im *res.pron.* he, she, it, them. See also:
 altogether; dem; em; him; it; them. *Big
 one Master im growling at black
 fellow because him steal em sheep, and
 he burn em black fellow if em steal em
 any more.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in
 Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *Massa
 kettle im jump off fire.* (Coorong 1852;
 Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine)

in *prep.* *in.* *"Pshaw", I replied with
 contempt and then added deridingly,
 "Piccaninny white man in Adelaide,
 Aye?"* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in
 Foster 1991:26; European) *Me go
 away, by and by in Adelaide.*
 (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster
 1991:48; European) *Me know you
 when you poor pellow, when you sit
 down along a bush, now you big one
 gentleman, live in fine house now.*
 (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster
 1995:95; Aborigine)

it *pron.* him, her, it, them. See also: altogether; dem; em; him; im; them.

Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut (head), break it open. (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine) *Tommy said, "Me no taken it."* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)

jabber *v.* to speak. See also: jabber straight; Jesus Christ yabber; monkey yab; paper yabba; paper yabber; wonga; yabba; yabber; yabber yabber. *Him bin jabber first time longa English.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine)

jabber straight *v.* to tell the truth. See also: jabber; Jesus Christ yabber; monkey yab; paper yabba; paper yabber; wonga; yabba; yabber; yabber yabber. *Boss — him jabber straight.* (Oodnadatta 1912; Observer, 2 Nov. 1912; Aborigine)

Jehovah *n.prop.* God. *O Jehovah, me big one very bad. Please, Jehovah, forgive my sins; me been big one wicked.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine)

Jesus *n.prop.* Jesus. *Please forgive my sin, for Jesus been die for me. O Jehovah, me very soon die now; me big one bad.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine)

Jesus Christ yabber *n.* talk about Christ. See also: jabber; jabber straight; monkey yab; paper yabba; paper yabber; wonga; yabba; yabber; yabber yabber. *The reply of one aboriginal, to the question why he ran away from the mission station, is significant, "Too much — Jesus Christ yabber."* (Killalpaninna 1911; Love's Notebook, PRG 214/3; Aborigine)

juga juga *n.* baby. *She come home drink water, leave 'em juga-juga along bush!* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam

1925:114; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *tjukutjuku*, small, little.

jumbuck *n.* sheep. See also: heapy; sheep; sheepcy; sheepy. *The villains laughed at and mocked us, roaring out "plenty sheepy," "plenty jumbuck" (another name of theirs for sheep).* (Lake Victoria 1841; Register, 10 July 1841; Aborigine E. (Dixon) NSW 1824: *jumbuck*, sheep, mutton. (Origin obscure: possibly related to Cape Malay *domboc* (Tryon 1992) or *jump up* (Dixon).)

jump about *v.* to leap about. *Me lanty jump about.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)

jump off *v.* to fall off. *Massa kettle im jump off fire.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine)

jump up See also: jumped up; jumps up; tumble up. **1.** *v.* to be born; to be reborn. *As they say, "Black fellow tumble down crack-a-back, debil take him, jump up white fellow."* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:337; Aborigine) *With a revengeful air he said, "me kill that one blackfellow when me 'jump-up'" (meaning when he became a man).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880: 48–51; Aborigine) *Sposen lubra eat 'um flour picaninny longa pompey eat 'um too, then him jump up close up whitefellow; flour all day, like it, that make 'um."* (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine) **2.** *v.* to rise, get up. *Big one Master come there before sun jump up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine) *If they intended doing anything about the time of the new moon, they would say, "When moon tumble down", or if when the moon rose a night, would say, "When moon jump up."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine)

Then he jump up quick, and duck fly up, and me throw 'um waddy whur-r-r-r. My word. My word, Kill 'um four, five, sometimes." (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *Freddie said, "Tired pfella; him sleep here. He hear us coming, jump up and run away!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *jump up*, to be reborn.

jumped up *v.* past tense of 'to jump up' (be reborn). See also: *jump up*; *jumps up*; *tumble up*. *They told me she had lost one of her great toes, and had died "mangyoon" (long, long ago), and they believed that I was "muitboy," i.e. "jumped up a white woman."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:42; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *jump up*, to be reborn.

jumps up *v.* to rise up. See also: *jump up*; *jumped up*; *tumble up*. *Then piccaninny time big fellow smoke jumps up and then him come back.* (Tempe Downs; 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *jump up*, to be reborn.

just *adv.* only. *He no kill, he just push both girl away.* (Adelaide 1848; *Register*, 26 July 1848; Aborigine) *"Big one Master come there before sun jump up."* *"Yes," some of them said, "me see em just there."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine)

kaditcha *n.* evil spirit. See also: *cootachies*; *debbil debbil*; *debil*; *debil debil*. *Kaditcha been get'em that poor fella* (Oodnadatta 1914; *Observer*, 28 Feb. 1914; Aborigine) E. (Macq.) (poss.) Arrernte: *gwerdayje*, *kwertatye*, traditional executioner, malevolent spirit.

kamellie *n.* camel. See also: *camel*; *white fellow's emu*. *The gin lifted the child's head ... and said "kamellie, kamellie".* (Central Australia 1903; Basedow 1914:147)

kangaroo *n.* native marsupial. *They have plenty kangaroo, plenty wallaby and possumy.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *kangaroo*, *kangaroo*; (Dixon) Guuyu Yimidhirr: *ganguru*.

kapi *n.* water. See also: *carpee*; *cowie*; *water*; *watta*. *The words "kapi illa" (water near) are frequently repeated.* (Central Australia 1903; Basedow 1914:111) *Pointing over to the rocks he said, "kapi".* (Central Australia 1891; Lindsay 1893:25) E. Western Desert: *kapi*, water.

keep *aux.* to continue doing something. *Black: "Pup-bah (dingo) all-a-time keep moving. By-by rest alonga tree; then spear 'em!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)

keep em 1. *v.* to maintain. *You mind and keep em civil tongue in your cocoa nut. (That is head.)* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) *He replied, "Well, well! so many no good — that one grow bery quick — can't keep'em that one done; but finger pull up better, never mind'em spade."* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

2. *v.* to bring up. *Her words were: — "Me bin keepem one boy and one girl."* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine)

ketch em *v.* to get. See also: *catch*; *catch em*; *catch him*; *get*; *get em*; *get it*; *get um*. *Here bacca. Now, you ketch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *Spose him ketch 'em more*

than two, no like him. Too muchee mob one fellow mother. (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine) *Manawirta Coodla, Tura plenty ketch 'em! Plenty kill 'em, cut 'em up; To the wurleys fetch 'em.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:1; Aborigine)

kettle *n.* implement for boiling water. *Massa kettle im jump off fire.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine)

kick *v.* to strike with a foot; to struggle. See also: kick *em.* "*Blackfellow no kick, black fellow go so,*" *and here he shut his eyes and stood still, imitating the calmness which the native maintained when he was hung.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27; Aborigine)

kick em *v.* to strike with a foot. See also: kick. *About 80 yards on he observed an upturned stone, remarking, "That pup-bah alright; chinna (foot) kick 'em stone."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)

kill *v.* to kill. See also: finish; kill *em*; kill *him*; kill *um*; killee. *Black man come down here and kill all white man, police man, shentleman, white man, all!! all!! black man spear.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *Berry well; me sleep, Jackey kill me if he can, but me not let him. Me lay down here sleep.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:331; Aborigine) *Wergon cast quick and timid glances towards the road; he said, "There come drual; one black man there kill my father."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1849: *kill*, to kill.

kill em *v.* to kill. See also: finish; kill; kill *him*; kill *um*; killee; killum. *Him big one lucky you jump up, and kill 'em*

that one snake. (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *Manawirta Coodla, Tura plenty ketch 'em! Plenty kill 'em, cut 'em up; To the wurleys fetch 'em.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:1; Aborigine) *On enquiring, "What mean that one, Willie?" I was answered "That one, Moonlight kill 'em ga-lare (emu) Want plenty nunga (men) come. Plenty tucker!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:89-90; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1849: *kill*, to kill.

kill him See also: finish; kill; kill *em*; kill *um*; killee; killem; killum; killy.

1. *v.* to kill. *He come look after white fellow, plenty kill him.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine)

2. *v.* to hit. *Mr Willshire then caught Donkey and Donkey big fellow kill him longa yamstick.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:4; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1849: *kill*, to kill; Vanuatu 1877: *kill*, hit, strike.

kill um *v.* to kill. See also: finish; kill; kill *em*; kill *him*; killee; killum. *My word, Kill 'um four, five, sometimes.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1849: *kill*, to kill.

killee *v.* to kill. See also: finish; kill; kill *em*; kill *him* kill *um.* *On being asked to plead, Warraki, one of the prisoners, said, "Yes me take 'um two sheep; no killee."* (Adelaide 1851; Register, 14 Aug. 1851; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1849: *kill*, to kill.

killem *v.* to hit. See also: kill *him*, killy. *Blackfellow killem booambah another one man.* (South East 1903; Border Watch, 30 Mar. 1903; Aborigine) E. Vanuatu 1877: *kill*, hit, strike.

killum *v.* to kill. See also: finish; kill; kill *em*; kill *him*; kill *um*; killee. *Em fly, me*

shoot and killum six. (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine)
E. (Troy) NSW 1849: *kill*, to kill.

killy v. to hit. See also: kill him.

"Oh No." they say, "Neber killy me."
(Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine) E. Vanuatu 1877: *kill*, hit, strike.

King Henry n.prop. personal name.

"Then me come back. You look out for King Henry." *"Oh, yes", I said, "Me be ready to receive your Majesty."*
(Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; Aborigine)

kiss v. to kiss. *Me berry goot; me you mutter; why you no come and kiss you old mutter? Berry goot me.*
(Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

kitchen n. place where food is prepared and cooked. *Me sit down Tempe Downs sleep close up along kitchen.*
(Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)

knock him down v. to knock down.
Me lanty knock him down. (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)

know 1. v. to know about. *"Oh", he said, "me no know. Me give em Lilly Crop."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine) *"Dem many, big one warms" (that is, summers). If in advanced age they cannot tell you, and will say "Mi no know."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine) *At last he said "You know me wantem that one trousers belonging finger." It was a pair of gloves he wanted.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 22 July 1903; Aborigine)

2. v. to be acquainted with. *I know Mr Willshire and all about Policeman.*

(Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)

krak-abukka v. to die, be dead. See also: crack-a-back, dead; tumble down. *Came to Tarcumbledoo, a fine spring in a creek. In fact, the water was running down the creek when we were there, but I do not think it runs all the year round, but in the summer stands in deep holes.* (Walgulta says "mukka krak-abukka"). (Eyre Peninsula 1857; Clark's Diary, 21 Aug. 1857; Aborigine) E. Obscure, possibly of Tasmanian origin.

ky v. to cry. See also: cry. *Plenty ky (cry).* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:14; Aborigine)
E. 'corruption' of English: *cry*.

lanty adv. plenty. See also: plentee; plenty. *We saw some crows, which he invited me to shoot. "No look at him," he said, "lanty fly away you look."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Their [sic] was a dinner given to the natives, but they had what they called "Piccaniny tuckout — only bread, Mr Moorhouse (The Protector) lanty gammon."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Policeman lanty take him away to big house (the jail), no good.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:39; Aborigine) *"Oh No," they say, 'Neber killy me. Me lanty jump about, pear (Spear) come here, I do liky this (jumping on oneside) no, blackfellow neber killy me."* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)

Larapinta n.prop. Aboriginal name for the Finke River. *[He] interspersed his remarks frequently with the words Larapinta, white fellow, and yarraman (horses).* (Finke River 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:128; Aborigine) E. Arrente

Larapinta. (Poss. *there* + *pentye*, "river" + "sacred")

lay v. to be lying down. *"Wallaby all about lay along a bush; all the same cut 'em up; all the same dead dog;" and that the ones still living are "all the same stupid; all the same drunk; no can't run; not got 'em butter."* (Walleberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine)

lay down v. to lay, be lying down. *"Willa Willa" alias Jim Crow the Black, that so often comes here, is very ill. Poor fellow, he came here this morning with "very bad". "Me lay down longtime, there." "You give me a piece of bread please, me very hungry."* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:17; Aborigine) *Me lay down here sleep.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:331; Aborigine) *Roger been lay down when I shootem.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)

lazy adj. unmotivated, idle. *"Say, boss, nunga lazy mucka waijela!"* (Say, boss, lazy blackfellow no good to white man!). (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:123; Aborigine)

lead um v. to lead. *Jacky been lead um camel, Willshire & Billy Abbott been come up ahead, first time, camel behind.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)

learn un v. to learn. *Very good missus — very good massa — very good D___; learn un drual Booandik like blackfellow.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine)

leave em v. to leave behind. *"She come home drink water, leave 'em juga-juga along bush!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine)

leep See also: sleep; sleep em. 1. v. to sleep. *"What," said I, "no one leep*

in hut and leave flour, sugar and everything for black fellow to steal." (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:69; European)

2. n.pl. sleeps, i.e. nights. *When he left us he came to me and said, "Me going, me be away four leeps," (that is, four sleeps, or four nights).* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; Aborigine) *Mi stop dem many leeps.* Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine)

leg n. body part. *Me been shootem Roger longa leg with my revolver.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)

leg bone n. body part. *Found cocconut and some rib bones, Roger bones, also leg bone, all burnt.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine)

lend em v. to lend. *Said Charlie, "Me be wantum 'bacca; you been lend 'em me, and me bring 'em money back by-by!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:118-119; Aborigine)

let em v. to allow. See also: let um. *With a deeply injured expression, he said to his wife, "What for you big one stupid? let em kuldukke men cheat you. Him no look out Melapi, him only look out my dinner."* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:34; Aborigine) *I say I think you getting too much wicked fellow. You swear. I think you better let em put you long water again them him make you good fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine)

let um v. to allow. See also: let em. *Him big one stink! We want 'um drink. You pull-um up that big one p'feller rock along a side, and let 'um spring run in!* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, ser. 3, vol.

3:278; Aborigine) *Plentee look like no wantum catch Logic. All the same look with em eyes, and let um go with um hands.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

letter *n.* written communication. *Oh, we send em letter by postman to tell him no bring em gun.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; Aborigine) *Mr Jones you must please tell us when you ready write him letter and send us along Adelaide.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

liar *n.* a teller of lies. See also: gammon. *That fellow big one liar! Him no see me! Me hide him under stone when we took 'um bacca! How him know? Him big one liar!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; Aborigine)

like See also: like em; like him; like o' that; liky. **1.** *v.* to like; to want. *Me plenty like Crow, Bullocky stink.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Wergon often told us of white men offering him bribes to go with them, telling him Mr Smith "no good," but his uniform answer was, "No; me like Mr Smith."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *"No care for police — no police now — police all gone," one of them said "D--n whitefellow; police all gone, me cut away as much as I like."* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)

2. *prep.* the same as, in the manner of, similar to. *"You think this country carry 100 sheep to square mile!" "What name yabber like that one?" "This good country carry 100 sheep?"* (Far North 1891; *Quiz*, 25 Sept. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) *Mr Robert, seeing him, said, "Well John Bull, you come back; getem plenty tucker?" "No, masta,*

can't getem good one tucker longa bush now; not like it long time when wild." (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

like em *v.* to like; to want. See also: like; like him; like o' that; liky. *In the first place he said, "Not mine young fellow now; not mine like em pony" — the name for all horses at Fowler's Bay — "not mine see 'em Paring long time, only when I am boy."* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:82; Aborigine) *Everyone of the blacks used to want a holiday at least once a year, "Me likem walkabout; wantem wild picanniny time," would be their cry.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *like him, like.*

like him *v.* to like. See also: like; like em. *Encounter Bay and Adelaide black fellow no like him.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *like him, like.*

like o' that *adv.* in that manner. See also: like; liky. *Him ruddy liar, that one paper yabba. Him no bin see 'em take him! What for him yabba like o' that!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; Aborigine)

liky *adv.* in a certain manner. See also: like; like o' that. *I do liky this (jumping on oneside).* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)

little *adj.* small. See also: little fellow; little one. *They then rose and said, "You no touch em dat, it be little piccaninny." This was a dead child they had kept (as is customary, with them) for years, wrapt up in a mat.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine)

little bit daylight *n.* dawn. See also: piccaninny daylight. *It was little bit daylight.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)

little fellow *adj.* small. See also: little; little one. *We had plenty big one lot of big-fellow mucketty and little fellow mucketty, and would use them if they molested us.* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:290; Aborigine) E. QLD 1864: *little fellow*, small.

little one *adj.* small. See also: little; little fellow. *Oo-ah, close up. Little one sick!*" (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:115; Aborigine)

live *v.* to reside. *Me know you when you poor pellow, when you sit down along a bush, now you big one gentleman, live in fine house now.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) *"Me think me live here a long time, Taplin. Me think me die here and then you put me along a ground, Taplin."* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine)

log *n.* section of fallen wood. See also: log wood. *Me only bin take 'em that one bacca, when him bin sit down long a log!*" (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; Aborigine)

log wood *n.* fallen wood, used for fires and fence posts. See also: log. *Me show Donkey camp saw blood there follow the creek cant see camel track then along sandhill walk, then saw w[h]ere camel lay down then saw plenty log wood where Whitefellows cut posts long time.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine)

long See also: along; alonga; longa.
1. *prep.* used as a general-purpose preposition to express 'at, for, in, to;

with'. *O Jehovah, me very soon die now; me big one bad. Please let me go live long you.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine) *Plenty white fellow give us plenty things long Adelaide. We don't care.* (Point McLeay 1865; Register, 8 Feb. 1865; Aborigine) *I say I think you getting too much wicked fellow. You swear. I think you better let em put you long water again then him make you good fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine) *I'm plenty glad I fetch 'em you to track 'em sheep 'long me; Here bacca. Now, you ketch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *My name is Mallakie otherwise Peter. I work for Tempe Downs Station. We been sleep long cart shed night before Donkey & Roger were shot.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)

2. *adv.* period of time. *White: "She come home drink water, leave 'em juga-juga along bush!" Black: "Oh-ah, I know. How long lose 'em?"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: (a)long(a), multipurpose preposition.

long time *adv.* a long time. See also: long. *Long time ago me Mount Barker Man — Me now long time set down at Adelaide, me now Adelaide Man.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *Yes, long time before sun get up. Me go away, by and by in Adelaide.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine) *While we were building he assisted and remarked as he did so, "Me think me live here a long time, Taplin".* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine) *Me show Donkey camp*

saw blood there follow the creek cant see camel track then along sandhill walk, then saw were [sic] camel lay down then saw plenty log wood where Whitefellows cut posts long time.

(Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *long time*, a long time.

long way *adv.* far. “*A big one fire, big one long way off, up that away*”, *pointing up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *long way*, far.

longa *prep.* used as a general-purpose preposition to express ‘at, for, in, to, with’. See also: *along*; *alonga*; *long*. *I say Missis, what we do longa a Sunday, no have em chapel?* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine) “*Where you get this?*” “*Shepherd down longa hut gib it blackfellow get um plour, choogah.*” (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men’s Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) *Donkey big fellow kill him longa yamstick.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:4; Aborigine) *No, masta, can’t getem good one tucker longa bush now; not like it long time when wild.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) *They only sham black. Rubem-face longa pot. That no good. Real blackfella no wash out — fast colour, no gammon. What for not whitewash real blackfella. That good fun.* (Quorn 1915; *Register*, 6 July 1915; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: (a)*long(a)*, multipurpose preposition.

look See also: *looke*. 1. *v.* to look. *We saw some crows, which he invited me to shoot. “No look at him,” he said, “lanty fly away you look.”* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Quoth the leader — “Look, Tommy, there iguana walk along;*

what for you not eat him?” (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)

2. *v.* to appear to be. *Plentee look like no wantum catch Logic.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

look after *v.* to care for. “*What for,*” *he said with derision, “look after White man.”* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)

look out See also: *look after*; *looked out*.

1. *v.* to watch out. “*Look out you! look out you!*” *added about a doz. voices, the same time jumping up.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)

2. *v.* to protect, look after. *Me no sorry me never get better. Drual (the blacks) beat lubras always — like kill me many times; no husband look out me now — no black woman care for me, only “marton, marton, white-neer” (good, good, white woman).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine) *With a deeply injured expression, he said to his wife, “What for you big one stupid? let em kuldukke men cheat you. Him no look out Melapi, him only look out my dinner.”* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:34; Aborigine)

3. *v.* to look at. *We want to say that Blackfellow all about glad to see him come look out country caus him Piccaniny belonging to Queen Victoria.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

4. *v.* to look for. *I no walk look out Roger.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *look out*, search for, hunt; Carolines 1853: *look out*, take care of.

looke *v.* to look. See also: *look*. *The latter argument was one too many for Toby, who produced his plunder with*

the remark, "Looke here, Mitter M___, that e one paper yabba, him no ruddy good!" (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; Aborigine)

looked out v. past tense of 'to look out', to search for. See also: look out. *At daylight I heard some shots and got up with Mallakie and looked out for Nantos.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)

loose im v. to lose something; to be lost. See also: lose em; lost em. *A blackfellow came to the station at Mount Margaret stating that he was sent by Old Man Jamie, the King of the tribe, to tell Mr Jarvis that "the wild blacks had taken flour; that the whitefellow with 'all about nanto' had been loose 'im, and no flour set down now."* (Mount Margaret 1862; Observer, 31 May 1862; Aborigine)

lose em v. to lose something; to be lost. See also: loose im; lost em. *I track him long way this morning, but lose 'em: too hard white pfella track him. You come alonga me, eh?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)

Lost em v. past tense of 'to lose something'. See also: loose im; lose em. *"Now, my good fellows," said I, "which way does the head station lie from here?" "Ah, you lost em road," said they.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:85; Aborigine)

lot n. a quantity. *Big one lot of tuckout.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:111; Aborigine) *They cannot count, only by their fingers, and will hold so many up if there are more, they then begin with their toes, if more than these it is, "a big one lot, plenty."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine) *All right, you come and see, and that one stupid duck swim piccaninny bit that way,*

piccaninny bit 'nother way, and bime-by he come up plenty closein lot duck. (Coorong c. 1859; Observer 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *We had plenty big one lot of big-fellow mucketty and little fellow mucketty, and would use them if they molested us.* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:290; Aborigine)

lubra 1. n. woman (usually Aboriginal) *The women, although not handsome, will wash and work about, and seem quite pleased to assist the "white lubra."* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:320; Aborigine) *The witness stepped forward and said, "white girls say, 'come along blackfellow, come along blackfellow,' and throw plenty dirt in black lubra's face, White girls plenty bad enough."* (Adelaide 1848; Register, 26 July 1848; Aborigine) *The lubra (that is woman) with her piccaninny (that is child) came to me with a pitiful visage, and asked me if the "Lubras and their piccaninnies would be burned."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; European) *You tell it white lubra to give it tea; white lubra very good!* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) *You wantem lubra; you gib it shillen.* (Central Australia 1896; Willshire 1896:15; Aborigine) *Plenty lubra eat 'em — Pickaninny too; Plenty big corroboree; Long o' Moolooloo.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:4; European)

2. n. wife. *In the following manner Capt Jack and his Lubra (wife) bid us goodbye always "Good bye, Wilyamse." "Good bye Wilyame's mother."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:36; Aborigine) *The Blacks told Nielgutter that Membelter, a black that we had with us for a short time, and sent back with Yandalta,*

another black, with despatches to Cooinana, had taken his lubra (or wife) away with him, which put him in a great rage. (Eyre Peninsula 1857; Clark's Diary, 23 Sept. 1857; European) *I did not look Roger camp, I look one fellow – my Lubra camp. Larry been say me been shoot your Lubra. I was along another one camp – Lubras Camp, Lucy, Judy, Chiuchewarra, me, Nimi sleep along him camp – Witchila sleep along whitefellow camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *White: "Toby, my white lubra lose 'em brooch. You find 'em, me been pay you two bob, and give you dry tea and supper."* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:112; European) E. (Troy) NSW 1840s: *lubra*, woman, wife (usually Aboriginal). (Origin obscure: possibly derived from a Tasmanian language, entering SA lexicon via sealers at Kangaroo Island.)

lucky *adj.* fortunate. *Then nimbly leaping to one side, he cries out, "Well done, Jake! Him big one lucky you jump up, and kill 'em that one snake."* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine)

make *v.* to make. See also: make em; make um. *I say I think you getting too much wicked fellow. You swear. I think you better let em put you long water again them him make you good fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *make*, to make.

make a light *v.* to look, see. *Me tinkum dem troopers sit down longa there get big one tuckout. Wish one of dem black trackers make a light along a this way.* (Far North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine) E. (Troy) Bathurst 1840s: *make a light*, to hurry.

make em *v.* to make. See also: make; make um. *I have heard the others say, "What for you make em blackfellows sorry. You see it makes him fight."* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 28 Apr. 1860; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *make*, to make.

make um *v.* to make. See also: make; make em. *First time me see Larry he been make um mockety yabber along a creek. I been see daylight alrigh.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *make*, to make.

malanne *n.* wife. *Me think 'em no more blackfellow grow, only soon die – no more brother – poor fellow me! Brother Jerry and "malanne" (wife) dead – Bobby soon die.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine) E. Booandik: *mala*, wife.

man *n.* adult male; people. *This man (the present Governor) no good, give piccanniny meat.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine) *"What for all black men come out down here," I began addressing a savage horrid black. "What for," he said with derision, "look after White man."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; European) *With a deeply injured expression, he said to his wife, "What for you big one stupid? let em kuldukke men cheat you. Him no look out Melapi, him only look out my dinner."* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:34; Aborigine)

mangyoon *adv.* long ago. *They told me she had lost one of her great toes, and had died "mangyoon" (long, long ago), and they believed that I was "muitboy," i.e. "jumped up a white woman."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:42; Aborigine) E. Booandik: *mang-yenata*, long time ago.

many *adj.* a sizeable quantity. *Dual (the blacks) beat lubras always — like kill me many times; no husband look out me now.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine) *He replied, "Well, well! so many no good — that one grow bery quick — can't keep'em that one done; but finger pull up better, never mind'em spade."* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

marton *adj.* good. See also: balya; boojery; good; good fella; good one; goot. *Dual (the blacks) beat lubras always — like kill me many times; no husband look out me now — no black woman care for me, only "marton, marton, white-neer" (good, good, white woman).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine) E. Booandik: *murtong*, good.

massa *n.* master, mister. See also: masta; master. *Very good missus — very good massa.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *Massa kettle im jump off fire.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine) *"Thank you," they would say, "same to you massa."* (Point McLeay 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Jan. 1874 (1), 5; Aborigine) E. CPE 1784, NSW 1797: *massa*, mister.

masta *n.* master, mister. See also: massa; master. *No, masta, can't getem good one tucker longa bush now; not like it long time when wild.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

master *n.* a White employer or figure of authority. See also: massa; masta. *A black fellow came today to tell them here (alluding to the comet), that "big one Master was come to burn them," they had seen him growling at black men.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *"Hi, master, me*

find 'im, big one watta plenty watta, Mucka (not) pickaninny (little); this way, watta go this way," pointing to a place on our left. (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine)

matches *n.pl.* European fire-starters. *"You got it matches?" "No, I have not got any matches, I haven't got anything."* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)

may be *adv.* possibly. *"Well, how far go away?" "Close up may be tindoo," pointing to the sun, which was then about the zenith.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine)

me *pron.* me, I. See also: mi; mine. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard, plenty cut wood, bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Williamy, Williamy, he plenty pound me.* (Moorundie 1842; Eyre, Magistrate's Court Records, SML GRG 4/133; Aborigine) *With a revengeful air he said, "me kill that one blackfellow when me "jump-up" (meaning when he became a man).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:51; Aborigine) *"You got it thcherta? (shirt) me plenty want it thcherta!" "No, I haven't got any shirt to spare."* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) *I'm plenty glad I fetch 'em you to track 'em sheep 'long me. Here bacca. Now, you ketch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *Quoth Scrubber, "Look here policeman, what for you 'top me. You think I drunk; no fear."* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *Hi, Billy, you catchum that fellow pound note. He belongs longa me. You gib it over.* (Port Augusta 1891; *Quiz*, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) *My word, me been Christian — my word! You been*

Christian along a mission station? (Finke River 1891; Quiz, 9 Oct. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) *Everyone of the blacks used to want a holiday at least once a year, "Me likem walkabout; wantem wild picanniny time," would be their cry.* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) *"You no answer them, Willie?" I said. "Mucka (no), me no answer."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine) *You come alonga me, eh?"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine) E. NSW 1795: *me*, I.

me and all about *pron.* we, us (exclusive). *Me and all about big fellow cry. All about blackfellow yabber Willshire been burn em. All station whitefellows been asleep when policeman been shoot em.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *me all about*, us.

meat *n.* meat, flesh. *This man (the present Governor) no good, give piccanniny meat (and here he made a contemptuous face).* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine) *When me jump up white fellow, me be cocky, then me get plenty damper, plenty meat, plenty backa — big one tuckout den.* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine)

meself *pron.* itself. *Tommy said, "No fear shovel, that fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself) along a ground, camel he drink 'em meself."* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine)

mi *pron.* me, I. See also: *me*; *mine*. *If in advanced age they cannot tell you, and will say "Mi no know."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine)

mi mi *n.* Aboriginal hut. See also: *mia-mias*; *miami*; *warlies*; *whirleys*; *wirley*; *worleys*; *wurlas*; *wurle*; *wurley*. *I took advantage of the family's absence and crept into their Mi Mi, where I found the place literally covered with feathers, heads, and wings.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; European) E. (Dixon) WA 1833: *Nyungar maya maya*, hut.

mia-mias *n.pl.* Aboriginal huts. See also: *mi mi*; *miami*; *warlies*; *whirleys*; *wirley*; *worleys*; *wurlas*; *wurle*; *wurley*. *Many time went down to the mia-mias (Ngoorlahs) when we heard it was to take place.* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 26 Aug. 1903; European) E. (Dixon) WA 1833: *Nyungar maya maya*, hut.

miami *n.* Aboriginal hut. See also: *mi mi*; *mia-mias*; *warlies*; *whirleys*; *wirley*; *worleys*; *wurlas*; *wurle*; *wurley*. *Saw him near there with his lubras, he was working with white fellows: not sit down in his miami.* (Rivoli Bay 1847; Register, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine) E. (Dixon) WA 1833: *Nyungar maya maya*, hut.

mightum *v.* a modal verb used to express 'may'. *Mightum possum sit down.* (Central Australia 1901; Gillen 1901-02:123; Aborigine) *Mightum be alonga bore.* (Oodnadatta 1913; Port Augusta Dispatch 21 Nov. 1913; Aborigine)

milk um *v.* to milk. *Me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes along a boss Mr Thornton, him good boss, cant growl.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

mine *pron.* me, I. See also: *me*; *mi*. *"You master?" The natives always like to know who they are dealing with, whether a person is a master or*

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- servant. I replied, "Yes, mine master."* (Finke River 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:226; European) *"You, mine, boy, Burr-r-r-r-r, white fellow wurley," he also said, "Mine, boy, walk, you, yarraman — mine, boy, sleep you wurley, you Burr-r-r-r-r yarraman."* (Charlotte Waters 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:132; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1840s: *mine, mine, I.*
- minga pfella** *adj.* sick. *Near the end of our search Jackie said, "Minga (sick) pfella all time sit down!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:115; Aborigine) E. West Coast: *minga, sick.*
- minister** *n.* clergy person. *The natives said afterwards, "My word, Missis, you very good minister."* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine)
- miss em** *v.* to miss. *I know that sort of white fella. Him say black fella big fool. Not know nothin'. Him shoot at duck and miss 'em lot sitting.* (Quorn 1915; Observer, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine)
- missa** *n.* mister. See also: mitter. *"You want me, Missa Bolam?" asked Freddie, a young nunga.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:108)
- missis** *n.* Mrs, White woman in a position of authority. See also: missus. *On Saturday, down came the blacks, and asked Mrs Taplin, "I say Missis, what we do long a Sunday, no have em chapel?"* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine)
- missus** *n.* Mrs, White woman in a position of authority. See also: missis. *Very good missus — very good massa.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *"Missus — him want'em you."* I said, *"When your brother Jerry died, I told you to bring poor Bobby here; he would be better attended than in his ngoola."* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)
- mitter** *n.* mister. See also: missa. *Look here, Mitter M__, that e one paper yabba, him no ruddy good!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; Aborigine)
- mob** **1.** *n.* group of people. *After a good look they gradually came down. "Two pfella mob; close up government tank, big coast road."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine)
- 2.** *quant.* many. *Me been wake up hear um mockety (rifle), mockety yabber mob times, him been shoot um Larry been shoot um and Jacky.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *At piccaninny daylight me been hear mob shot fired, then we walk getem horses longa paddock.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine) *Her words were: — "Me bin keepem one boy and one girl; no good keepem mob."* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine)
- mockety** *n.* rifle. See also: gun; muckety; mukata; mukketty; pondobery; revolver; rifle. *Me been wake up hear um mockety (rifle), mockety yabber mob times, him been shoot um Larry been shoot um and Jacky.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *masket, musket.*
- moder** *n.* mother. See also: mother; mutter. *You my son, I your moder, I take care of you, my big boy plenty tumble down, you white boy tumble up; yer my pickinine.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine)
- molloway** *n.* type of fish. *Molloway* (Lake Alexander 1850; Snell

- 1988:183) E. (Dixon) Yarlalde:
malowe, butterfly.
- money** *n.* legal tender. *Said Charlie, "Me be wantum 'bacca; you been lend 'em me, and me bring 'em money back by-by!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:118-119; Aborigine)
- monkey gammon** *n.* monkey business. See also: gammon; monkey yab. *If the offenders, who know we are on their tracks, turn and walk backwards, as they have done in my time, we know it is all "monkey gammon," you cannot fool the trackers.* (Central Australia 1896; Willshire 1896:14; European)
- monkey yab** *v.* to speak with the intention of fooling someone. See also: gammon; monkey gammon. *No monkey yab longa me.* (Central Australia 1894; Mulvaney, Morphy and Petch 1997:74; Aborigine).
- moon** **1.** *n.* month. *The natives say, "White man plenty die this moon."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *If you want to know the age of a child in arms, they hold up so many fingers and say, "Dem many moons."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine)
- 2.** *n.* moon. *If they intended doing anything about the time of the new moon, they would say, "When moon tumble down", or if when the moon rose a night, would say, "When moon jump up."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *moon*, month; WA 1831: *moon*, month.
- moonlight** *n. prop.* name of person. *On enquiring, "What mean that one, Willie?" I was answered "That one, Moonlight kill 'em ga-lare (emu) Want plenty nunga (men) come. Plenty tucker!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:89-90; Aborigine)
- more** *adv.* an additional number of times. *"Nimi" is Roger's lubra and slept with him. Me been seen blackfellow Policeman shootem Roger, then him tumble down and no bin sing out, then another blackfellow Policeman more shoot him.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine)
- more more.** *adv.* much more. *Him been take um along a fire — more, more later on along a Roger along a fire.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)
- morning** *n.* morning. *Mr Willshire been tellem longa morning.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine)
- mother** *n.* mother. See also: moder; mutter. *In the following manner Capt Jack and his Lubra (wife) bid us goodbye always "Good bye, Wilyamse." "Good bye Wilyame's mother."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:36; Aborigine) *You see my father and mother no more take care of me.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine) *Spose him ketch 'em more than two, no like him. Too muchee mob one fellow mother.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine)
- moto** *n.* motor. *"White fellow call that 'engine crank.' "The black then asked "Moto' go plenty by crank eh?"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:130; Aborigine)
- mouk** *n.* smoke. See also: smoke. *Give em bacca, give em mouk.* (Finniss River 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:55; Aborigine)
- Mount Barker man** *n.* Aborigine from Mount Barker. *You Mount Barker Man?* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine)

moving v. to be in motion. *Black*: "Pup-bah (dingo) all-a-time keep moving. By-by rest alonga tree; then spear 'em!" (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)

mucca neg. no, not. See also: mucka; neber; never; no; no no; not; weir. *And so the name from Nigs obtain, (up here) of mucca cowie. Now, mucca me your time will waste, but start at once my story.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:1; European) E. Origin uncertain (poss. West Coast: muka, negator.)

much quant. quantity, amount. "No care for police — no police now — police all gone," one of them said "D--n whitefellow; police all gone, me cut away as much as I like." (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)

mucka neg. no, not. See also: mucca; neber; never; no; no no; not; weir. "Hi, master, me find 'im, big one watta plenty watta, Mucka (not) pickaninny (little); this way, watta go this way," pointing to a place on our left. (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine) *It was mucka pickaninny, only big one, which means it was by no means a small water.* (Ooldea 1875; Giles, E. 1889:86; Aborigine) "Balya (good). I saved some tea leaf. You want drink?" "Oo-ah. Me been eat em rabbit damper; mucka tea leaf" (eat rabbit, no tea). (Ooldea 1921; Register, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine) "Boss pfella mucka (no) work like that!" he naively replied. "Well," she said, "No cut wood, no get tea." "Oo-ah, mucka wood; hungry plenty, but not all finish up yet." (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:128; Aborigine) E. West Coast: muka, negator.

mucketty n. gun. See also: gun; mockety; mukata; mukkety;

pondobery; revolver; rifle. *I went to Rogers Camp with Thomas. Roger been run longa Thomas, him hearem mucketty when Larry shootem Donkey.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: masket, musket.

mukata n. gun. See also: gun; mockety; mucketty; mukkety; pondobery; revolver; rifle. *While jabbering together in their heathenish jargon, the sentence of "no mukata," often repeated, conveyed the pleasing intelligence that they were perfectly aware of my utterly defenceless position.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:130-131; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: masket, musket.

mukketty n. gun. See also: gun; mockety; mucketty; mukata; pondobery; revolver; rifle. *The Black gins were highly amused. Our Blacks have the saving sense of humour. They laughed in derision, "White woman no fire 'um little fellow mukketty! Him afraid!"* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:199; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: masket, musket.

mulga n. native tree (acacia). *A gently undulating sandy country bearing "mulga".* (Central Australia 1903; Basedow 1914:61; European) E. (Macq.) Kamilaroi (and other languages): malga.

mull darby n. devil, spirit. *Now the natives believe in a sort of devil, who they call 'Mull Darby', of which they are very frightened, and if any of them dies they say, "Mull Darby plenty catch em, em fly up with em."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *When, for the first time, two natives saw a man on a bike riding towards them, they headed for the scrub thinking 'Muldarby'*

Devil) was chasing them. (West Coast c. 1890s; Lutz's Memoirs 33) E.
Ngarrindjeri: *mu:lthapi*, an evil spirit.

mullet *n.* type of fish. *You come, blackfellow catthem plenty mullet, catchem plenty duck, etc. etc.* (Coorong c. 1853; Austin c. 1853:22; Aborigine)

munda *n.* ground. See also: ground. *White: "Waijela bool-ga munda?" (White fellow dig big earth?)* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:79; European) E. Western Desert; *manta*, earth, ground.

mungy *n.* food. See also: muntries. *On the road coming into town, prisoner confessed to me that he had murdered Crocker. He said he came to the hut and asked for "mungy" (food).* (Coorong 1851; Register, 27 May 1851; Aborigine) E. (poss.) (Dixon) Yarlalde: *mandharri*, shrub, native apple.

muntries *n.* small edible berries. See also: mungy. *They would often be away over a month, and would visit the sea coast, and bring back some crayfish, packed in seaweed, quite alive, muntries (small berries, in shape, appearance, and flavour, very much like an apple — reenyah), and pigface.* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 1 Aug. 1903; European) E. (Dixon) Yarlalde: *mandharri*, shrub, native apple.

Murray black fellow *n.* an Aborigine from the Murray River. *Before white man come, Murray black fellow never come here. Now white man come, Murray black fellow come too. Encounter Bay and Adelaide black fellow no like him. Me want them to go away.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

must *aux.* to have to do something. *No tuck-out for old blackfellow. Must work for it.* (Farina 1878; Port Augusta Dispatch, 23 Nov. 1878; European)

muster *v.* to muster, assemble. *Willshire sung out wow wow all same white fellow muster cattle.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

mutter *n.* mother. See also: moder; mother. *Me berry goot; me you mutter; why you no come and kiss you old mutter? Berry goot me.* (Unspecific 1874; Young Men's Magazine, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

my *pron.* *my.* "You my sister, "said he; "you very good." (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *You my son, I your moder, I take care of you, my big boy plenty tumble down, you white boy tumble up; yer my pickinine.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine) *My country Tempe Downs.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)

my word *excl.* expression of astonishment or certainty. "My word," said he, "big one break em cocoa nut" (head). (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:105; Aborigine) *No! my word, that one wild dog!* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *My word, Missis, you very good minister.* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine) *Native: "My word, me got em plenty; me shearer."* (Unspecific 1886; Observer, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine) *The only way they had of showing their gratitude was smiling and repeating, "My word, good fella alonga you."* (Central Australia 1896; Stirling

- 1896:11–12; Aborigine) E. SA 1841: *my word!*, exclamation.
- nangroo** *n.* poison. *She raised her worn, wasted form, and said "Once me young, strong, good looking; flesh on my bones, white men praise me, take me to their wurlas, give me 'nangroo'," (poison).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:85; Aborigine) E. Booandik: *nangorong*, poison.
- nanny-goat** *n.* female goat, sheep. "Nanny-goat lose 'em picaninny! You find em?" (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:113; European)
- nanto** *n.* horse. See also: horses; nantoo; yarraman. *Next morning nanto Jacky (nanto meaning horse) having run the tracks of our hobbled horses brought them in fairly early.* (Wilpena 1860s; Bruce 1902:78; European) *The wild blacks had taken flour; that the whitefellow with 'all about nanto' had been loose 'im, and no flour set down now.* (Mount Margaret 1862; Observer, 31 May 1862; Aborigine) *It was little bit daylight then me and Friday been look out Nanto. We been find um and bring Nanto along a yard — me no been go along a creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *On the night before Donkey and Roger were shot I been sleep longa shed with Mallakee. At daylight I heard some shots and got up with Mallakie and looked out for Nantos.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine) E. Kurna: *nanto*, male kangaroo; *pindi nanto*, white man's kangaroo (horse).
- nantoo** *n.* horse. See also: horses; nanto; yarraman. *The black boy was very indignant when he found the dray was not sent, and when the cook for the last time told him so, he said "no good nantoo, only wheelbarrow."* (Flinders Ranges 1856; Register, 17 Nov. 1856; Aborigine) E. Kurna: *nanto*, male kangaroo; *pindi nanto*, white man's kangaroo (horse).
- nardoo** *n.* an aquatic fern. *After they have got the food to their wurleys, there is much to do grinding or pounding seeds of acacis, nardoo etc.* (Salt Creek 1879; Taplin 1879:85; European) *No good that one nardoo!* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; European) E. (Dixon): "Occurs in Australian languages over a wide area of South Australia, south-west Queensland, and western New South Wales".
- neber** *neg.* never, not. See also: mucka; mucka; never; no; no no; not; weir. "Oh No." they say, "Neber killy me." (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)
- neck** *n.* body part. *Willshire cutem Roger neck longa big fellow know, then him bin taken longa camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine)
- never** *neg.* never, not. See also: mucka; mucka; neber; no; no no; not; weir. *Before white man come, Murray black fellow never come here.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Mary (crying) — "Him (Tommy) walk at side, and never cut tree; tree tumble down himself."* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- never mind em** *v.* to not be concerned with. *Finger pull up better, never mind'em spade.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)
- new chum** *n.* new bloke, raw recruit. *You think a fellar a blooming new chum, plaps. No fear, Mr Peeler.* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883;

- Aborigine) E. NSW 1835: *new chum*, newcomer.
- night** *n.* night. *My name is Mallakie otherwise Peter. I work for Tempe Downs Station. We been sleep long cart shed night before Donkey & Roger were shot.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)
- no** *neg.* no, not. See also: *mucca*; *mucka*; *neber*; *never*; *no no*; *not*; *weir*. *While jabbering together in their heathenish jargon, the sentence of "no mukata," often repeated, conveyed the pleasing intelligence that they were perfectly aware of my utterly defenceless position.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:130-131; Aborigine) *We saw some crows, which he invited me to shoot. "No look at him," he said, "lanty fly away you look."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *White fellow bloody rogue, white fellow no give rice, bullocky, sheepy, sugar, no nothing,* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *"Oh," he said, "me no know."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine) *The blacks had previously followed me to the camping ground where the sheep were, and ordered me off, singing "Whitefellow, you walk; no stop along here."* (Beltana 1864; Observer, 30 Jan. 1864; Aborigine) *Big one stinkum that lump of meat. Whitefellow no wantum stinkum meat.* (Far North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine) *Mr Willshire been say no you boys go along creek. Friday all day along a me, he no go along a creek, me no go along creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *They say, "No put 'em string two places finish 'em all up: put 'em string, cut 'em, plenty blood, then balya (good)."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:92; Aborigine) E. CPE 1743, NSW 1795: *no*, negator.
- no fear** *adv.* don't worry about, don't concern yourself with, no way. See also: *no ruddy fear*. *Tommy said, "No fear shovel, that fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself) along a ground, camel he drink 'em meself."* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine) *Quoth Scrubber, "Look here policeman, what for you 'top me. You think I drunk; no fear."* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *"No fear," replied the boy, "old blackfellow say that of boy eat him guano, him tumble down."* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *"Me? Take another fella? No Fear!"* (Adelaide 1903; Advertiser, 18 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)
- no good** *adj.* bad, not good. *Bob said, "White man no good" and immediately threw a spear at him.* (Adelaide 1839; Register, 25 May 1839, p.4; Aborigine) *White man lanty die, white man no good, he bloody rogue.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27; Aborigine) *Ask them why they do not live in such and such a place, where there is a shelter of their own making, and they answer, "No good that one; too much plenty fleas; no sleep; too much bite 'um black fellow."* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:318; Aborigine) *Me big one hungry; Me big one growl; No good that Pangiltie; Me like wilkah howl.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; Aborigine) *Black: "Trousers all time make 'em noise: no good, nunga (blackfellow) want 'em free!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine) E. NSW 1795: *no good*, bad.
- no more** *adv.* not again; not any more. *You tell Captain Grey to make*

Murray black fellow go away, no more fight them. (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

Whitefellow! He no more good. Blackfellow come kill all white man, ebry one. (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *"But if black fellow steal em no more sheep Mull Darby im no more growl, im no burn em."* *This had a visible effect upon them, as I could perceive from their serious countenances.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; European) *Tell him Mother that blackfellow be good Blackfellow — no more fight along blackfellows from this one tribe — no more get him drunk and pitch into Whitefellow.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

no no *neg.* no, not. See also: mucka; mucka; neber; never; no; not; weir. *No, no, you no good. What for so plenty, 2 Black money very good, no tobacco.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; European)

no ruddy fear *excl.* not a chance, no way. See also: no fear. *"Go back mission station? — (eloquent pause) — no ruddy fear!"* (Finke River 1891; Quiz, 9 Oct. 1891, p.7; Aborigine)

not *neg.* not. See also: mucka; mucka; neber; never; no; no no; weir. *Saw him near there with his lubras, he was working with white fellows: not sit down in his miami.* (Rivoli Bay 1847; Register, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine) *Blackfellow's tree, not whitefellow's.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *In the first place he said, "Not mine young fellow now; not mine like em pony" — the name for all horses at Fowler's Bay — "not mine see 'em Paring long time, only when I am boy."* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:82; Aborigine) *Only one*

fellow sing out — not mob. (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine)

note *n.* paper money. *Hi, Billy, you catchum that fellow pound note.* (Port Augusta 1891; Quiz, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine)

nother *det.*⁴ another. See also: another; another one; nother one. *You see, that one duck plenty stupid fellow. He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog. 'nother duck say, No, that one no wild dog — that one seaweed blow about.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *Native — "Never mind, then, if you think me liar; I go to 'nother store."* (Unspecific 1886; Observer, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine)

nother one *det.* another. See also: another; another one; nother. *"Marton, marton, white-neer" (good, good, white woman); no like 'nother one white woman, what no care for poor black lubra."* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine) *He been hearem nother one rifle shot.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine)

nother way *adv.* another way. *All right, you come and see, and that one stupid duck swim piccaninny bit that way, piccaninny bit 'nother way, and bime-by he come up plenty closein lot duck.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

nothin *n.* nothing, not a thing. See also: nothing. *I know that sort of white fella. Him say black fella big fool. Not know nothin'. Him shoot at duck and miss 'em lot sitting.* (Quorn 1915; Observer, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine)

⁴ Adverb may also be possible: note the multi-level generative system (Silverstein 1972).

nothing *n.* nothing, not a thing. See also: nothin. *White fellow bloody rogue, white fellow no give rice, bullocky, sheepy, sugar, no nothing, black man come down here and kill all white man, police man, shentleman, white man, all!! all!! black man spear.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *What for policemen do this? When white man fight in Adelaide, black fellow say nothing. When blackfellow fight, policeman come break spears, break shields, break all; no good.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *The blacks up there say, "Very good country this one, all about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep; catch him, and whitefellow no say nothing."* (Beltana 1863; Observer, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine)

now *adv.* at the present time. *Long time ago me Mount Barker Man — Me now long time set down at Adelaide, me now Adelaide Man.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *Now you big one gentleman, live in fine house now.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) *O Jehovah, me very soon die now; me big one bad.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine) *In the first place he said, "Not mine young fellow now; not mine like em pony" — the name for all horses at Fowler's Bay — "not mine see 'em Paring long time, only when I am boy."* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:82; Aborigine) *Me been owe 'em you a bob long time ago; you been give 'em me 'bacca; me now pay."* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:119; Aborigine)

nunga *n.* Aboriginal person, man. See also: black fellow; drual, man. *On enquiring, "What mean that one,*

Willie?" I was answered "That one, Moonlight kill 'em ga-lare (emu) Want plenty nunga (men) come. Plenty tucker!" (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:89-90; Aborigine) *E. Wirungu: nunga, Aboriginal person, man.*

of *prep.* *of. You give me a piece of bread please, me very hungry.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:17; Aborigine) *We had plenty big one lot of big-fellow mucketty and little fellow mucketty.* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:290; Aborigine) *Now, you ketch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine)

off *adv.* at a distance from. *"A big one fire, big one long way off, up that away," pointing up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine)

oh *excl.* *oh. "Oh," he said — "White fellow bloody rogue."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *"Oh, me look for him all about."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine)

oh dea *excl.* *oh dear. Me and piccaninny be burned, oh, dea, oh dea.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine)

oh no *excl.* *oh no. Oh no, no good.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine)

oh yes *excl.* *oh yes. Oh yes, plenty blackfellow there, you go see.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine)

oh-ah *excl.* *oh yes. See also: oo-ah. "Oh-ah!" replied the hunter.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine) *Oh-ah (yes)! I been find 'em close up soon.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine) *E. Western Desert: uwa, yes.*

old *adj.* aged. See also: old man; old pfella. *Old woman plenty tumble down.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine) *No tuck-out for old blackfellow. Must work for it.* (Farina 1878; *Port Augusta Dispatch*, 23 Nov. 1878; Aborigine) *Old blackfellow say that if boy eat him guano, him tumble down.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)

old man *adj.* old. See also: old; old pfella. *Mr South say come on old man Jimmy along a creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine) *Which fellow now, young man pound note, old man pound note?* (Port Augusta 1891; *Quiz*, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine)

old pfella *adj.* old. See also: old; old man. *"Piccinny track this way, but old pfella (baby track here, but this is an old one)!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine) E. (Troy) Melbourne 1865: *old fella*, old one.

on *prep.* on. *Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine) *In the morning Donnelly go on the road.* (Rivoli Bay 1847; *Register*, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine)

once *adv.* at one time. *Once me young, strong, good looking.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:85; Aborigine)

one See also: a; coog-ha; one fella; one fellow; one pipe. **1.** *adj. marker.* *Very good one white man, very good.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:14; Aborigine) *"Balya one!"* (*Good one!*) (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:79; Aborigine)

2. *det. a.* *One black man there kill my father.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *He no steal*

one sheep. (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:100; Aborigine)

3. *num. one.* *Oh, me no know, me think one moon.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *He only took one piccaninny sheep.* (Coorong 1846; *Register*, 12 Aug. 1846; Aborigine) *One stick of bacca!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; Aborigine) *Mr Willshire take em one camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine) *Me bin keepem one boy and one girl; no good keepem mob.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine)

one fella *num. one.* See also: coog-ha; one; one fellow; one pipe. *One fella spring-gart.* (Unspecific 1886; *Observer*, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine) E. VIC 1847: *fellow*, number.

one fellow *num. one.* See also: coog-ha; one; one fella; one pipe. *You bin takem one fellow stick!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; Aborigine) *Thomas been havem one fellow handcuff.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine) *Him throwem two fellow spear longa me & one fellow longa Thomas.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:8; Aborigine) *Too muchee mob one fellow mother.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine) E. VIC 1847: *fellow*, number.

one pipe *num. one.* See also: coog-ha; one; one fella; one fellow. *On counting their pence they say, "one pipe, two pipe, three pipe."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine)

only *adv. solely.* *Here only picaninny tuckout.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53; Aborigine) *Got um (sic) only pondobery (sic) (Gun).* (Eyre

- Peninsula 1857; Clark's Diary, 21 Sept. 1857; Aborigine) *Roger only catchem longa handcuff.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine) "*Mucka- me, only coog-ha!*" (*No, only one!*) (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:79; Aborigine)
- oo-ah** *excl.* yes. See also: oh-ah. "*You ready go an-gool-a-jing?*" "*Oo-ah.*" (Ooldea 1921; Register, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine) "*Oo-ah!*" (*Yes!*) (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:79; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *uwa*, yes.
- open** *adv.* open. *Me lanty hit him on his cocoa-nut (head), break it open.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)
- over there** *adv.* at that place. *Plenty sheepy over there.* (Adelaide 1839; Register, 25 May 1839; Aborigine)
- owe em** *v.* to owe. *Me been owe 'em you a bob long time ago; you been give 'em me 'bacca; me now pay.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:119; Aborigine)
- pack bags** *n.pl.* bags for transporting provisions etc., usually carried by animals. *He left all about handcuff longa pack bags.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine)
- paddock** *n.* fenced land for farming and/or stockkeeping. *Then we walk getem horses longa paddock.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)
- pan** *n.* cooking utensil. *What for you put em fish in pan when em no dead.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine)
- paper** *n.* letter. *You write in the paper and tell white man what for we fight.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

- paper yabba** *n.* letter, written message. See also: jabber; paper yabber; wonga; yabba; yabber; yabber yabber. *Him ruddy liar, that one paper yabba.* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; Aborigine) *Paper yabba yabba you take em one fellow!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; European)
- paper yabber** *n.* letter, written message. See also: jabber; paper yabba; wonga; yabba; yabber; yabber yabber. *Paper Yabber say whitefellow gib it.* (Unspecific 1874; Young Men's Magazine, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) "*Paper Yabber*" was all he said. (West Coast 1880s; Tietkins, Reminiscences 1857-87:93; Aborigine) "*A black used to carry my letters to Fowler's Bay. I put them in a forked stick and said, 'Paper Yabber Yalata.'*" (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:119; European)
- parrotee** *n.* parrot. *You no shootee crow, me throw parrotee in the water.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine)
- pay** *v.* to pay money. *You been give 'em me 'bacca; me now pay.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:119; Aborigine)
- pear** *n.* spear. See also: spear. *Me lanty jump about, pear (Spear) come here, I do liky this (jumping on oneside).* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:45; Aborigine)
- pelter him** *v.* to cover, clothe. See also: pelthas; wurley-pelter. *All about blackfellow pelter him.* (Mount Margaret 1862; Observer, 31 May 1862; Aborigine) E. West Coast (and other languages): *balthas*, clothes.
- pelthas** *n.pl.* clothes. See also: pelter him. *Caught the crows before they had got their new (Yarldoo) white feather pelthas (clothes) fairly finished.*

(Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:177; Aborigine) E. West Coast (and other languages): *balthas*, clothes.

petin *v.* to steal. See also: steal; steal em; stole um; teal him. *They answered, "Why do you petin flour?"* (Point McLeay 1862; Taplin's Journal, 19 Nov. 1862; Aborigine) E. Ngarrindjeri: *pethen*, to steal.

pfella *adj. marker* or *n. classifier*. See also: fellar; fellow; pfeller. *Me hungry pfella, no sleep'em last night.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925-127.)

pfeller *adj. marker* or *n. classifier*. See also: fellar; fellow. *You pull-um up that big one p'feller rock along a side, and let 'um spring run in!"* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:278; Aborigine) E. QLD 1842: *fellow*, adjective, noun.

picaninny See also: piccaninny; piccaniny; pickaninny; pickinine; pickininnie. **1.** *n.* baby, child, kid. *Nanny-goat lose 'em picaninny!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:113; Aborigine) *Sposen lubra eat 'um flour picaninny long a pompey eat 'um too, then him jump up close up whitefellow.* (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine) *Picaninny track this way, but old pfella (baby track here, but this is an old one)!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine) **2.** *adj.* little, small, few. *This man (the present Governor) no good, give piccanniny meat.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine) *Here only picaninny tuckout.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53; Aborigine) E. CPE 1743, SA 1836: *piccaninny*, small; NSW 1816: *piccaninny*, young child.

piccaninny See also: picaninny; piccaniny; pickaninny; pickinine; pickininnie. **1.** *n.* baby, child;

pickininnie. **1.** *n.* baby, child. *Afterwards the lubra (that is woman) with her piccaninny (that is child) came to me with a pitiful visage.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; European) *You no touch em dat, it be little piccaninny.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine) *Another lubra kill 'em piccaninny all day along bush.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine)

2. *adj.* little, small, few. *Piccaninny white man in Adelaide, Aye?* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26) *He only took one piccaninny sheep.* (Coorong 1846; Register, 12 Aug. 1846; Aborigine) *That one stupid duck swim piccaninny bit that way, piccaninny bit 'nother way, and bime-by he come up plenty closem lot duck.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) E. CPE 1743, SA 1836: *piccaninny*, small; NSW 1816: *piccaninny*, young child.

piccaninny daylight *n.* dawn. See also: little bit daylight. *At piccaninny daylight me been hear mob shot fired.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine) *I recollect Policeman come up shootem Donkey and Roger, they shot Donkey and Roger at Piccaninny daylight.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1851: *pickanniny daylight*, dawn.

piccaninny time *adv.* a short time. *Then piccaninny time big fellow smoke jumps up and then him come back.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine) E. CPE 1743, SA 1836: *piccaninny*, small.

piccaniny See also: picaninny; piccaninny; pickaninny; pickinine; pickininnie. **1.** *n.* baby, child. *Piccaniny belong to Queen Victoria.*

(Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

2. adj. litte, small, few. *Piccaniny tuckout — only bread.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) E. CPE 1743, SA 1836: *piccaninny*, small; NSW 1816: *piccaninny*, young child.

pickaninny See also: *picaninny*; *piccaninny*; *piccaniny*; *pickinine*; *pickininnie*. **1. n.** baby, child. *Ah, Aroona! — my pickaninny thit down Aroona.* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) *Maryanne been see um first time and nother one, Lucy & Judy also pickaninny.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)
2. adj. little, small, few. *"Hi, master, me find 'im, big one watta plenty watta, Mucka (not) pickaninny (little); this way, watta go this way," pointing to a place on our left.* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine) E. CPE 1743, SA 1836: *piccaninny*, small; NSW 1816: *piccaninny*, young child.

pickinine n. baby, child. See also: *picaninny*; *piccaninny*; *piccaniny*; *pickaninny*; *pickininnie*. *You my son, I your moder, I take care of you, my big boy plenty tumble down, you white boy tumble up; yer my pickinine.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine) E. NSW 1816: *piccaninny*, young child.

pickininnie n. baby, child. See also: *picaninny*; *piccaninny*; *piccaniny*; *pickaninny*; *pickinine*. *She thought I was her pickininnie "tumble down, crack-a-back, and jumped up whitefellow."* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) E. NSW 1816: *piccaninny*, young child.

piece n. portion. *You give me a piece of bread please, me very hungry.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:17; Aborigine)

pigface n. succulent creeper with edible leaves and fig-like fruit, found on Coorong sand dunes. *They would often be away over a month, and would visit the sea coast, and bring back some crayfish, packed in seaweed, quite alive, muntries (small berries, in shape, appearance, and flavour, very much like an apple — reenyah), and pigface.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; European)

pish n. fish. See also: fish. *Me no more catch em pish (fish).* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine)

places n.pl. locations, positions. *No put 'em string two places finish 'em all up: put 'em string, cut 'em, plenty blood, then balya (good).* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:92; Aborigine)

plant em v. to bury. *"Jacky," I said, "where you plant em yellow money?"* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; European)

plate n. eating utensil. *Me all day wash um plate, milk um cow, wash um clothes along a boss Mr Thornton.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

play v. to play. See also: play em. *"Sit down here!" "Play about here!" etc., until near the end of our search Jackie said, "Minga (sick) pfella all time sit down!"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:115; Aborigine)

play em v. to play. See also: play. *It was the last portion that made the "crack!" "What you use this one for?" I queried. "Only play 'em" came the reply. "Sometimes make 'em mulga, sometimes make 'em mallee; all same*

whip." (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:87; Aborigine)

please *adv.* please. *No, too much te backer — picanniny piece. Oh you very good (whining) you give me please sar.*" (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine)

plentee *adj.* plenty, many. See also: lanty; plenty. *Yea's funny fellow you: plentee grin longa you. You no wantum catch Logic. Eh!* (Far North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

plenty See also: berry; bery; lanty; plentee; very. **1.** *adj.* many, a lot of. *Plenty sheepy over there.* (Adelaide 1839; Register, 25 May 1839, p.4; Aborigine) *In Adelaide there are plenty whitefellows, plenty bullocky, plenty sheepy, plenty flour, all that a black fellow can wish for.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Exclaimed in a very ironical manner "Oh yes, plenty blackfellow there, you go see."* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *No good that one; too much plenty fleas.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:318; Aborigine) *There plenty bullocky sit down, get 'um plenty tuck-out — here only picaninny tuckout.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53; Aborigine) *They cannot count, only by their fingers, and will hold so many up if there are more, they then begin with their toes, if more than these it is, "a big one lot, plenty."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine) *Could not see um put Donkey along a saddle only me see track, plenty blood sit down along Donkey camp, me been see um.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *Plenty rain come when little ants climb trees.*

(Quorn 1915; Observer, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine)

2. *adv.* very. *When they mean to say that a man is angry, they say, "he plenty growl," "he plenty sulky," and so forth.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Williamy, Williamy, he plenty pound me.* (Moorundie 1842; Eyre, Magistrate's Court Records, SML GRG 4/133; Aborigine) *"Me plenty go, plenty ky (cry) very good one white man, very good" and here he moaned.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:14; Aborigine) *Mull Darby, plenty kill em, and fly away with them.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:111) *My word, dat plenty break em cocoa nut (that is, head).* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:113; Aborigine) *You got it thcherta? (shirt) me plenty want it thcherta!* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) *I'm plenty glad I fetch 'em you to track 'em sheep 'long me.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; European) *Tura plenty ketch 'em!* (Flinders Ranges 1903; Bruce 1903:1; Aborigine) *"White fellow call that 'engine crank.'" The black then asked "Moto' go plenty by crank eh?"* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:130; Aborigine) *E. NSW 1824: plenty, very.*

plour *n.* flour. See also: flour. *Shepherd down longa hut gib it blackfellow get um plour, choogah.* (Unspecific 1874; Young Men's Magazine, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

police *n.* police. See also: policeman. *Police only gammon.* (Encounter Bay 1843; Observer; Aborigine) *No care for police — no police now — police all gone.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)

policeman *n.* policeman. See also: police. *"Policeman hang you," he*

replied with great indignation.

(Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Policeman lanty take him away to big house (the jail).* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:39; Aborigine) *Look here policeman, what for you 'top me.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *Me been seen blackfellow Policeman shootem Roger.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine)

pompey *n.* stomach. *Sposen lubra eat 'um flour picaninny long a pompey eat 'um too.* (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine) *E:* Uncertain origin. Used in the Western Desert metonymously as a personal name. compare 'Fatso' or 'Fats' in English.

pondobery *n.* gun. See also: gun; mockety; mucketty; mukata; mukkety; revolver; rifle. *Got um (sic) only pondobery (sic) (Gun).* (Eyre Peninsula 1857; Clark's Diary, 21 Sept. 1857; European) *E.* Kaurna: *parndapure*, bullet, gun, musket.

pony *n.* horse. "*Not mine young fellow now; not mine like em pony*" — *the name for all horses at Fowler's Bay.* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:82; Aborigine)

poonta *n.* stones, rocks, mountains. See also: stone. *Big fellow Poonta (stones, hills, or mountains).* (Wynbring Rock 1875; Giles, E. 1889:105; Aborigine) *E.* Narrunga (and other languages): *bunt-ta*, stone.

poor *adj.* unfortunate, impoverished. See also: poor fellow; poor pellow. *No care for poor black lubra.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine)

poor fellow *adj.* unfortunate, impoverished. See also: poor; poor pellow. *Me think 'em no more*

blackfellow grow, only soon die — no more brother — poor fellow me! (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine) *All gone sugar, All gone tea, All gone flour, Poor fellow me.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) *E.* (Troy) NSW 1830s: *poor fellow*, pitiful.

poor pellow *adj.* unfortunate, impoverished. See also: poor; poor fellow. *Me know you when you poor pellow.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) *E.* (Troy) NSW 1830s: *poor fellow*, pitiful.

possum *n.* native marsupial. See also: possumy. *Take away emu, kangaroo, possum.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *E.* (Macq.) Algonquian: *opossum*, white dog.

possumy *n.* possum, native marsupial. See also: possum. *They have plenty kangaroo, plenty wallaby and possumy.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *E.* (Macq.) Algonquian: *opossum*, white dog.

postman *n.* postman. *Oh, we send em letter by postman to tell him no bring em gun.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65)

pot *n.* cooking utensil. *Here bacca. Now, you ketch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine)

pound **1.** *n.* unit of currency. *Hi, Billy, you catchum that fellow pound note.* (Port Augusta 1891; *Quiz*, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; European)
2. *v.* to hit, beat. *Williamy, Williamy, he plenty pound me.* (Moorundie 1842; Eyre, Magistrate's Court Records, SML GRG 4/133; Aborigine)

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pray v. to pray. *Him no all same blackfellow — him pray long a Jehovah.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 10 Sept. 1861; Aborigine)

Prince n.prop. name or title. *The blacks say, "John Baker been steal em prince".* (Point McLeay 1867; Taplin's Journal, 13 Nov. 1867; Aborigine)

public houses n.pl. pubs, places where alcohol is served. *What you see there — big one town, big one stores, and plenty public-houses?* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 26 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

pull away v. to go. *"You pull away back to mission station bymeby?" "Go back mission station? — (eloquent pause) — no ruddy fear!"* (Finke River 1891; *Quiz*, 9 Oct. 1891, p.7; Aborigine)

pull em out v. To bring out. See also: pull um. *He tells me he expects to have to fight another black fellow soon, and this he had made for the occasion, and in showing it to me grandly said, "No pull em out dis."* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:113; Aborigine)

pull um v. to pull out. See also: pull-um up; pull up. *Me see um White fellow pull um bone from ashes it was Black fellow bones.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

pull up v. to pull out. See also: pull um; pull-um up. *That one grow bery quick — can't keep'em that one done; but finger pull up better, never mind'em spade.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

pull-um up v. To pull up, lift See also: pull um; pull up. *You pull-um up that big one p'feller rock along a side, and let 'um spring run in!* (Parawertina

Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:278; Aborigine)

pup-bah n. native dog, dingo. *Pup-bah (dingo) all-a-time keep moving.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *papa*, dog.

push v. to shove. *He no kill, he just push both girl away.* (Adelaide 1848; *Register*, 26 July 1848; Aborigine)

put v. to place. See also: put em; put him; put um. *"Me think me die here and then you put me along a ground, Taplin."* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine) *I think you better let em put you long water again them him make you good fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine)

put em v. to put, place. See also: put; put him; put um. *You see me only sending them to you, put em all together.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:100; Aborigine) *What for you put em fish in pan when em no dead.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine) *Mr Willshire, Billy Abbott, Jacky and Archie put em Donkey longa Camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine)

put him v. to put, place. See also: put; put em; put um. *"Oh, me look for him all about," said he, "dis way, dat way, den me come to big one tree, me look at bottom, den me see him, and put him up."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine)

put um v. to put, place. See also: put; put em; put him. *"Me lay down here sleep. Me put 'um waddy so," placing it on the ground to his head, within easy reach.* (Adelaide 1848; G. Wilkinson 1848:331; Aborigine) *I*

- heard Thomas say, I won't shoot you if you stop and let me put um handcuff.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine)
- Queen Victoria** *n.prop.* Queen Victoria. *Big one Gentleman what come out to this country — Piccaniny belong to Queen Victoria.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)
- quei** *n.* girl. *The 'queis' were not allowed to eat turkey.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:14) E. Arrernte:quei, girl.
- quick** *adv.* quickly. *Then he jump up quick, and duck fly up, and me throw 'um waddy whur-r-r-r.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *That one grow bery quick — can't keep'em that one done.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)
- quondong** *n.* native tree bearing small fruit. *The native peach (or quondong)* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:107) E. (Macq.) Wiradjuri: guwandhang.
- rabbity** *n.* rabbit. *"Oo-ah. Me been eat em rabbity damper; mucka tea leaf" (eat rabbit, no tea).* (Ooldea 1921; *Register*, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine)
- rabbity trap** *n.* rabbit trap. *Last night a dingo got in my rabbity trap, and ran away with it on his leg.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:108–109; Aborigine) *Rabbity trap on front chinna; pup-bah run along three legs, no drop trap.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)
- ration** *n.* rations, basic living supplies provided by the government. *Queen Victoria always good to Blackfellow — plenty give him ration.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)
- ready** *adj.* prepared. *Me be ready to receive your Majesty.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; European)
- rest** *v.* to rest. *By-by rest alonga tree.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)
- revolver** *n.* gun, pistol. See also: gun; mockety; mucketty; mukata; mukkety; pondobery; rifle. *Me been seen Thomas shootem. Me been shootem Roger longa leg with my revolver.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)
- rice** *n.* rice. *White fellow bloody rogue, white fellow no give rice, bullocky, sheepy, sugar, no nothing.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)
- ridem** *v.* to ride. *Mine (him) ridem yarramen.* (Finke River 1872–76; Giles, E. 1889:226; Aborigine)
- rifle** *n.* gun. See also: gun; mockety; mucketty; mukata; mukkety; pondobery; revolver. *Too much been shoot um along a rifle.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)
- road** *n.* track, path. *"He looked out for another one road, went along that way" (pointing northward).* (Rivoli Bay 1847; *Register*, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine) *"Ah, you lost em road," said they.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:85; Aborigine) *I did not see any Blackfellow track longa road.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)
- ruddy** *adj.* bloody. *Him ruddy liar, that one paper yabba.* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; Aborigine)
- run** *v.* to run. See also: run away. *All the same stupid; all the same drunk; no can't run; not got 'em butter.* (Wallelberdina 1865; *Register*, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) *Roger been run*

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- longa Thomas, him hearem mucketty when Larry shootem Donkey.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)
- run away** v. to escape, flee. See also: run. *When me see em me too much big one frightened and me run away.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 5 Aug. 1861; Aborigine) *Come on Nimi my lubra you and me run away.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine) *Jump up and run away.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)
- saddlem up** v. to saddle up. *After this I went to the Station and sat down and after breakfast Jack & I went to our camp and saddlem up camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine)
- same** det. the same one. *Friday slept with me same blanket.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
- sandhill** n. sand dune. *Willshire and all about Policeman come along kitchen have tuck out, him take something along a sand hill.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *Two fellow come up longa creek nother one two fellows come up longa sandhill.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine)
- sar** See also: saw. 1. n. sir. *No, too much te backer — picanniny piece. Oh you very good (whining) you give me please sar.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine)
2. v. to saw. *Sar wood.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine)
- saucy** adj. aggressive, violent. *Adelaide and Encounter Bay black fellow no want to fight; but Murray black too much saucy.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)
- saw** See also: sar. 1. n. carpentry tool. *Tommy — Jacky cut him, and Bobby; me no cut him. Jacky brought saw, and cut him tree; me saw him (the tree) tumble down.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
2. v. past tense of 'to see'. *The station blackfellows heard me growl longa Donkey and saw me shoot em.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine)
- say** v. to utter; to maintain. *What for policemen do this? When white man fight in Adelaide, black fellow say nothing.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *No good bullock-driver — say bad word — he no good; no like you.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *The blacks up there say, "Very good country this one, all about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep; catch him, and whitefellow no say nothing."* (Beltana 1863; Observer, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *"No fear," replied the boy, "old blackfellow say that if boy eat him guano, him tumble down."* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)
- seaweed** n. marine plant. *No, that one no wild dog — that one seaweed blow about.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)
- see** v. to see. See also: see em; see him; see um. *That fellow big one liar! Him no see me!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; Aborigine) *Blackfellow all about glad to see him.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Me bin see Willshire cutem Roger neck longa big fellow know, then him bin taken longa camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire

Depositions:18; Aborigine) *Him no bin see 'em take him!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; Aborigine)

see em v. to see. See also: see; see him; see um. *When me see em me too much big one frightened and me run away.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 5 Aug. 1861; Aborigine) *Me want to see em Taplin — but they thought he was delirious and did not take him.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 10 Sept. 1861; Aborigine) *Willshire been burnem Donkey & Roger, me been see-em bone after Willshire been go away.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine) *"No see 'em that way. Must be that way (pointing to the north)!"* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine)

see him v. to see. See also: see; see em; see um. *No, me no see him.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine) *I saw Mr Willshire, Billy Abbott, Jack and Archie tie Donkey's body longa camel and take em longa Sandhill & see him all about come back and then take Roger longa camel and more walk.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)

see um v. to see. See also: see; see em; see him. *He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *In the first place he said, "Not mine young fellow now; not mine like em pony" — the name for all horses at Fowler's Bay — "not mine see 'em Paring long time, only when I am boy."* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:82; Aborigine) *Station white fellow no see um, him sleep.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine) *Me no been see um Roger neck — me no been see him dead only Willshire yabber him been tell um.*

(Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

send v. to send. See also: send em; send him. *Mr Jones you must please tell us when you ready write him letter and send us along Adelaide.*" (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

send em v. to send, post. See also: send; send him. *Oh, we send em letter by postman to tell him no bring em gun."* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; Aborigine)

send him v. to send. See also: send; send em. *Charlie replied: "Mickey say he hungry pfella; want me send him alonga you flour, sugar, tea, 'bacca, and bullets, 44 rifle."* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:107; Aborigine)

set down See also: sit down; thit down.

1. v. to live in one place. *Me now long time set down at Adelaide, me now Adelaide Man.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine)

2. v. to be, exist. *The wild blacks had taken flour; that the whitefellow with "all about nanto" had been loose 'im, and no flour set down now.* (Mount Margaret 1862; *Observer*, 31 May 1862; Aborigine)

she pron. she. *She no taken it; she couldn't cut him wood.* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *She not faddy about fashionable togery.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 13 Mar. 1915; European)

shearer n. one who shears sheep. *My word, me got em plenty; me shearer.* (Unspecific 1886; *Observer*, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine)

shed n. storage building. *I been sleep longa shed with Mallakee.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)

sheep *n.* sheep. See also: heapy; jumbuck; sheehey; sheehey. *He only took one piccaninny sheep.* (Coorong 1846; *Register*, 12 Aug. 1846; Aborigine) *Yes me take 'um two sheep; no killee.* (Adelaide 1851; *Register*, 14 Aug. 1851; Aborigine) *The blacks up there say, "Very good country this one, all about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep; catch him, and whitefellow no say nothing."* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine)

sheehey *n.* sheep. See also: heapy; jumbuck; sheep; sheehey. *This same black who had pointed to my coat said he wanted "sheehey".* (Beltana 1864; *Observer*, 30 Jan. 1864; Aborigine)

sheehey *n.* sheep. See also: heapy; jumbuck; sheep; sheehey. *Plenty sheehey over there.* (Adelaide 1839; *Register*, 25 May 1839, p.4; Aborigine) *Plenty sheehey, plenty flour.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Plenty sheehey, plenty jumbuck.* (Lake Victoria 1841; *Register*, 10 July 1841; Aborigine) *Lanty sheehey (mutton).* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine)

shentleman *n.* gentleman. See also: gentleman. *Police man, shentleman, white man.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)

shepherd *n.* one who watches over sheep. *Shepherd down longa hut gib it blackfellow get um plour, choogah.* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine)

shields *n.pl.* shields. *Policeman come break spears, break shields, break all; no good.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

shillen *n.* shilling, a coin. See also: bob; tchillin. *You wantem lubra; you gib it shillen.* (Central Australia 1896; Willshire 1896:15; Aborigine)

shirt *n.* article of clothing. See also: tcherta. *You think I got blandy long a shirt.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)

shoot *v.* to shoot. See also: shoot em; shoot him; shoot um; shootee. *Donelly got a gun with him, piccaninny gun, shoot black fellow with it.* (Rivoli Bay 1847; *Register*, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine) *Thomas been shoot first him. Roger been lay down when I shootem.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine) *Him shoot at duck and miss 'em.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine)

shoot em *v.* to shoot. See also: shoot; shoot him; shoot um; shootee. *Me growl longa Donkey and saw me shoot em.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine)

shoot him *v.* to shoot. See also: shoot; shoot em; shoot um; shootee. *Then another blackfellow Policeman more shoot him.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine)

shoot um *v.* to shoot. See also: shoot; shoot em; shoot him; shootee. *Him been shoot um Larry been shoot um and Jacky.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)

shootee *v.* to shoot. See also: shoot; shoot em; shoot him; shoot um. *"You shootee," he said.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine)

shot *n.* sound of a gun discharging. *He been hearem nother one rifle shot.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:11; Aborigine) *At daylight I heard some shots.* (Tempe Downs

- 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)
- shovel** *n.* digging tool. *No fear shovel, that fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself).* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199)
- show em** *v.* to show, display. *You show 'em me.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine)
- sick** *adj.* ill. *Little one sick!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:115; Aborigine)
- side** *n.* the space next to. *Him (Tommy) walk at side.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
- sin** *n.* a wrong-doing. *Please forgive my sin, for Jesus been die for me.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine)
- sing out** **1.** *n.* song. *He takes his place near the lubras and starts a sing-out (song).* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 22 July 1903; European)
- 2.** *v.* to call out, cry out. *Then him tumble down and no bin sing out.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine) *By & bye one hear um camel sing out — him cry.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *Sing out big one if him not get eight bob a day.* (Quorn 1915; Observer, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine) E. NSW 1867: *sing out*, call, shout.
- sir** *n.* sir. *Piece tobacco, please sir?* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine)
- sister** *n.* female sibling. *"You my sister," said he; "you very good."* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine)
- sit down** *v.* to be, exist; to settle. See also: set down; thit down. *Emu, kangaroo, possum, all, all, go away, when white man sit down here, etc. etc.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *There plenty bullocky sit down.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53; Aborigine) *We want to know how him mother sit down.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *That fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself) along a ground.* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine) *Me been sit down all day along bough shed.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine) *Thomas been sit down longa bush.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine) E. NSW 1825: *sit down*, reside, be (at).
- sitting** *v.* to be sitting. *Willshire, Bill Abbott & Larry been take um along camel, was sitting at the back of the kitchen.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)
- skeeter** *n.* mosquito. *She said, "Ants go up longa trees, and skeeter big one growl (sing) and too much bite."* (Quorn 1915; Observer, 13 Mar. 1915; Aborigine)
- sky** *n.* sky. *"Dr. Smith, you go longa sky last night?"* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 26 Aug. 1903; European)
- sleep** See also: leep; sleep em.
- 1.** *n.* a day. *How many "sleeps," or days.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:320; Aborigine)
- 2.** *v.* to sleep. *No sleep; too much bite 'um black fellow.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:318; Aborigine) *Berry well; me sleep.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:331; Aborigine) *Me sit down Tempe Downs sleep close up along kitchen.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *Blue Peter get up first time me been sleep too much.* (Tempe Downs 1891;

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- Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine)
Tired pfella; him sleep here. (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)
- sleep em** v. to sleep. See also: leep; sleep. *Pup-bah (dingo) not go very far; must be close up: by-bye leg swell, and he sleep 'em then.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)
No sleep 'em last night. (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:127; Aborigine)
- smoke** n. smoke. See also: mouk. *Here bacca. Now, you ketch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; European) *Big fellow smoke jumps up.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine) *Only been see em smoke.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36; Aborigine)
- snake** n. snake. *Kill 'em that one snake.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; European)
- so** 1. adv. in the suggested manner, like this. *Blackfellow no kick, black fellow go so.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:27; Aborigine) *Me put 'um waddy so.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:331; Aborigine) *Me bin think so too.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)
 2. adv. very. *What for so plenty Blackfellow come here.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; European) *Well, well! so many no good — that one grow bery quick.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)
- some** det. more than one. *At daylight I heard some shots.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)
- sometimes** adv. occasionally. *My word, Kill 'um four, five, sometimes.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)
- son** n. male child. *You my son, I your moder.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine)
- soon** adv. before too long. *You come back again soon.* (Coorong c. 1853; Austin c. 1853:22; Aborigine) *I been find 'em close up soon.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine)
- sorry** adj. regretful, sad. *Me no sorry me never get better.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine) *What for you make em blackfellows sorry.* (Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 28 Apr. 1860; Aborigine)
- sound** n. noise. *Me been see um after that bad um camel sound along creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
- spear** n. Aboriginal weapon. See also: pear. *Black man spear.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *No more throw spear.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Policeman come break spears.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Away longa me and catchem spear.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:8; Aborigine)
- spear em** v. to spear. *Me catch 'em sleep, then spear 'em!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine) *By-by rest alonga tree; then spear 'em!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)
- spose** conj. suppose. See also: sposen. *Spose I no killem Donkey him bin killem longa me.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5) *Spose him ketch 'em more than two, no like him.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine) *S'pose 'em not get bardoo.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; European) E. (Troy) NSW 1867: 'spose, suppose.

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sposen *conj.* suppose. See also: spose.

Sposen lubra eat 'um flour picaninny long a pompey eat 'um too. (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1867: 'spose, suppose.

spring-gart *n.* spring-cart. *Me got em buggy, two horses, and one fella spring-gart.* (Unspecific 1886; Observer, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine)

squaw *n.* woman. *Squaw very bad, tumble down sick.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine) E. Algonquian: *eskaw*, woman.

station *n.* place for raising cattle or sheep. *All station whitefellows been asleep when policeman been shoot em.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine)

steal *v.* to steal. See also: petin; steal em; stole um; teal him. *He no steal one sheep.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:100; Aborigine)

steal em *v.* to steal. See also: petin; steal; stole um; teal him. *Big one Master im growling at black fellow because him steal em sheep.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine) *John Baker been steal em prince.* (Point McLeay 1867; Taplin's Journal, 13 Nov. 1867; Aborigine)

stick *n.* measure of tobacco. *You bin takem one fellow stick!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; European) *This fellow tell 'um me you stole 'um one stick of bacca!"* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; Aborigine)

stink *v.* to smell offensively. See also: stinkum. *Me plenty like Crow, Bullocky stink.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Him big one stink!* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook

1889-1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:278-279; Aborigine)

stinkum *v.* to stink. See also: stink. *Big one stinkum that lump of meat.* (Far North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

stole um *v.* past tense of 'to steal'. See also: petin; steal; steal em; teal him. *This fellow tell 'um me you stole 'um one stick of bacca!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; European)

stone *n.* small rock. See also: poonta. *Plenty stones up this country.* (Beltana 1899; Observer, 16 Dec. 1899; European) *Chinna (foot) kick 'em stone.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)

stop *v.* to stay, stop; to live. See also: stop up; top. *What for you no stop in England?* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Mi stop dem many leaps.* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine) *Whitefellow, you walk; no stop along here.* (Beltana 1864; Observer, 30 Jan. 1864; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1825: *stop*, stay, stop; QLD 1842: *stop*, be (at).

stop up *v.* to stay. See also: stop; top. *Willshire all day stop up.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

store *n.* shop, trading post. See also: tore. *If you think me liar; I go to 'nother store.* (Unspecific 1886; Observer, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine) *Big one town, big one stores.* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 26 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

straight *adv.* truthfully. *Me yabber straight.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36; Aborigine) *Me tellem straight.* (Tempe Downs

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1891; Willshire Depositions:50;
Aborigine)

string *n.* string (umbilical). *No put 'em string two places finish 'em all up.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:92; Aborigine)

strong *adj.* having strength, not weak. *Once me young, strong.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:85; Aborigine)

stupid *adj.* idiotic, foolish. *That one duck plenty stupid fellow.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *What for you big one stupid?* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:34; Aborigine)

sugar *n.* sugar, a part of government rations. See also: choogah. *White fellow no give rice, bullocky, sheepy, sugar, no nothing.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *Plenty tobacco, plenty tea, sugar.* (Coorong c. 1853; Austin c. 1853:22; Aborigine) *All about flour, sugar, tea, clothes, and sheep.* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *Me send him alonga you flour, sugar, tea, 'bacca, and bullets.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:107; Aborigine)

sulky *adj.* angry. *He plenty growl, he plenty sulky.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Donkey was all day sulky along a Blackfellow and along Lubra too.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

sun *n.* sun. See also: comenpanye; tindoo. *Yes, long time before sun get up.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine) *Big one Master come there before sun jump up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine)

Sunday *n.* Sunday. *I say Missis, what we do long a Sunday, no have em*

chapel? (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine)

swear *v.* to curse, speak impolitely.

I say I think you getting too much wicked fellow. You swear. (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine)

take *v.* to take. See also: take em; take him; take um; taken; took; took um. *You take me long a Taplin.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 10 Sept. 1861; Aborigine) *Take alonga Wynbring.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:105; Aborigine)

take away *v.* to take away, take possession. *He come here take away this country.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *Me no see him take away Roger.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1849: *take away*, to steal.

take em *v.* to take. See also: take; take him; take um; taken; took; took um. *Archie tie Donkey's body longa camel and take em longa Sandhill.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine) *Mr Willshire take em one camel longa Donkey.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:32; Aborigine)

take em off *v.* to take off, remove. See also: take um off. *Why take 'em off clothes?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:117; Aborigine)

take him *v.* to take. See also: take; take em; take um; taken; took; took um. *Policeman lanty take him away to big house (the jail).* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:39; Aborigine) *De debil debil take him.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:324; Aborigine) *As they say, "Black fellow tumble down crack-a-back, debil take him, jump up white fellow."* (Adelaide

South Australian Pidgin English-English

- 1848; Wilkinson 1848:337; Aborigine)
Him no bin see 'em take him!
 (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; Aborigine)
- take um** v. to take. See also: take; take em; take him; taken; took; took um.
Yes me take 'um two sheep; no killee.
 (Adelaide 1851; *Register*, 14 Aug. 1851; Aborigine)
- take um off** v. to take off, remove. See also: take em off. *All about take um off saddle.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
- taken** v. to take. See also: take; take em; take him; take um; took; took um. *Me no taken it.* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *Then him bin taken longa camel.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine) (Note: Possibly a variant of 'takem' rather than past tense form.)
- tank** v. to thank. *Me tank you.*
 (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine)
- tcherta** n. shirt. See also: shirt. *Me plenty want it tcherta!* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44)
- tchillin** n. shilling. See also: bob; shilling. *I think you got it tchillin! (shilling) you give it me tchillin.*
 (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)
- te backer** n. tobacco. See also: bacca; backa; bakka; tobacco. *Oh no, no good. You give me a tree (3) black money & bit te backer.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41)
- tea** n. tea, part of government rations. See also: tea leaf. *Plenty tea, sugar, no gammon!* Coorong c. 1853; Austin c. 1853:22; Aborigine) *You keitch 'em smoke, and boil 'em pot of tea.*
 (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *Want me send him alonga you flour, sugar, tea.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:107; Aborigine)
- tea leaf** n. tea, part of government rations. See also: tea. *Me been eat em rabbit damper; mucka tea leaf" (eat rabbit, no tea).* (Ooldea 1921; *Register*, 14 Sept. 1921; Aborigine)
- teal him** v. to steal. See also: petin; steal; steal em; stole um. *Why you no give me tuckout, you no tink me teal him.*
 (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine)
- tear** v. to cry. *They were asked, "What for tear your face?" They replied, "White feller only sorry along his eye," and then pointing to their disfigured faces they said, "Black fellers plenty sorry here."* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine)
- tell** v. to tell. See also: tell em; tell him; tell it; tell um. *Me tell you.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)
- tell em** v. to tell. See also: tell; tell him; tell it; tell um; tellem. *Him too much tell'em lie!* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; Aborigine)
- tellem** v. to tell. See also: tell; tell em; tell him tell it; tellum. *Mr Willshire been tellem longa morning two fellow come up longa creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine)
- tell him** v. to tell. See also: tell; tell em; tell it; tell um. *Tell him Mother that blackfellow be good Blackfellow.*
 (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Me bin think so too — you not bin tell him old blackfellow if I eat him that one?* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)
- tell it** v. to tell. See also: tell; tell em; tell him; tell um. *You tell it white lubra to*

- give it tea.* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)
- tell um** v. to tell. See also: tell; tell em; tell him; tell it. *This fellow tell 'um me you stole 'um one stick of bacca!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; European) *Me no been tell um Whitefellow.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)
- that** See also: dat; that fellow; that one.
- 1. dem.** that. *Where you find em that.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine) *That pfella got turkey feathers all about.* (Quorn 1915; Register, 6 July 1915; Aborigine) *That juga-juga picaninny big one? (That little one baby big one?)* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:133; Aborigine)
 - 2. conj.** that. *Old blackfellow say that if boy eat him guano, him tumble down.* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)
- that fellow** dem. that. See also: dat; that; that one. *That fellow?* (South East 1864; Border Watch, 15 April 1864; Aborigine) *That fellow big one liar!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; Aborigine) *That fellow water sit down meself (i.e. itself).* (Lake Torrens 1875; Giles, E. 1889:199; Aborigine) *You catchum that fellow pound note.* (Port Augusta 1891; Quiz, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) *That fellow old man pound note.* (Port Augusta 1891; Quiz, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) E. QLD 1842: *that fellow*, noun.
- that one** dem. that, that one. See also: dat; that; that fellow. *No good that one.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:318; Aborigine) *Me kill that one blackfellow.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48-51; Aborigine) *That one no good.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *That one duck plenty stupid fellow.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *That one grow bery quick.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine) *Kill 'em that one snake.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) *What namee you callum that one track.* (Far North 1885; Lantern, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European) *What namee you callum that one copper?* (Adelaide 1901; Observer, 13 July 1901; European) *No good that one nardoo!* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; European) *That one blackfellow, Micky?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; European) *That one track old pfella goolga pupbah (old female dog).* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine)
- that way** adv. in the direction indicated. *He looked out for another one road, went along that way (pointing northward).* (Rivoli Bay 1847; Register, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine)
- the** det. the. *You write in the paper and tell white man what for we fight.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Me eat the kangaroo.* (Yorke Peninsula 1849; Register, 1 Sept. 1849; Aborigine) *The station blackfellows heard me growl.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine)
- them** pron. them. See also: altogether; dem; em; him; im; it. *Me want them to go away.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Mull Darby, plenty kill em, and fly away with them.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:111; Aborigine)
- then** adv. then. See also: den. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Then me come*

back. (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:80; Aborigine) *Then him tumble down.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:18; Aborigine) *Me catch 'em sleep, then spear 'em!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine)

there *adv.* *there.* *Plenty blackfellow there.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *Me lay down longtime, there.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:17; Aborigine) *There come drual.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *There plenty bullocky sit down.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53; Aborigine) *Big one Master come there before sun jump up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine) *You allum gettum along a there.* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, ser. 3, vol. 3: 278-79; Aborigine) *Me tinkum dem troopers sit down longa there.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

they *pron.* *they.* *They be two times as big.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:74; Aborigine) *They no care long a mucketty.* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *They been want 'em Lane Charlie and Big Peter.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:105; Aborigine)

things *n.pl.* *objects.* *Plenty white fellow give us plenty things long Adelaide.* (Point McLeay 1865; *Register*, 8 Feb. 1865; Aborigine)

think *v.* *to think.* See also: *think em; think um; tink; tinkum.* *Me think one moon.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *He want kill me too, me think.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:51; Aborigine) *Me think me live here a long time.* (Point McLeay 1860; *Taplin's Journal*, 6 Mar. 1860; Aborigine)

think em *v.* *to think.* See also: *think; think um; tink; tinkum.* *Me think 'em no more blackfellow grow.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine) *Me think 'em all cranky.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:130; Aborigine)

think um *v.* *to think.* See also: *think; think em; tink; tinkum.* *He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *Me thinkum dem bobbies not so bad after all.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

this *dem.* *this.* See also: *dis; this fellow; this one.* *White man plenty die this moon.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *This man.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:25; Aborigine) *What for policemen do this?* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *This fellow tell 'um me you stole 'um one stick of bacca!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; European) *Where you get this?* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) *Plenty stones up this country.* (Beltana 1899; *Observer*, 16 Dec. 1899; Aborigine)

this fellow *dem.* *this.* See also: *dis; this; this one.* *This fellow young pound note.* (Port Augusta; 1891; *Quiz*, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) *This fellow tell 'um me you stole 'um one stick of bacca!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:246; European) E. QLD 1855: *this fellow*, noun.

this one *dem.* *this.* See also: *dis; this; this fellow.* *Very good country this one.* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863) *No more fight along blackfellows from this one tribe.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG)

- 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *This one boota wear 'em when lose 'em?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1850s: *this one, this one.*
- this way** *adv.* in the direction indicated. *Mucka (not) pickaninny (little); this way, watta go this way.* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine) *Toe nail going this way, eh?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:113; European)
- thit down** *v.* to be, exist; to reside. See also: set down; sit down. *My pickaninny thit down Aroona.* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)
- three fellow** *num.* three. See also: three pipe; tree. *Me hear um three fellow along his camp.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)
- three pipe** *num.* three. See also: three fellow; tree. *One pipe, two pipe, three pipe.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine)
- throw** *v.* to throw. See also: throw um; throwem. *Me throw parrotee in the water.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Me throw this tomahawk at you.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) *No more throw spear.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)
- throw um** *v.* to throw. See also: throw; throwem. *Me throw 'um waddy.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)
- throwem** *v.* to throw. See also: throw; throw um. *Him throwem two fellow spear longa me.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:8; Aborigine)
- time** *n.* a certain period. *Me likem walkabout; wantem wild picanniny time.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)
- times** *adv.* a number of instances. *Like kill me many times.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith 1880, 87; Aborigine) *Mockety yabber mob times.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine)
- tindoo** *n.* sun. See also: comenpanye; sun. *Tindoo Balya this morning, eh?(sun good).* (Ooldea 1921; *Register*, 14 Sept. 1921, p.5; Aborigine) *Close up may be tindoo.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:116; Aborigine) E. Kaurua: *tindo*, sun.
- tink** *v.* to think. See also: think; think em; think um; tinkum. *You no tink me teal him.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine)
- tinkum** *v.* to think. See also: think; think em; think um; tink. *Me tinkum dem troopers sit down longa there.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine)
- tired pfella** *v.* to be tired. *Tired pfella; him sleep here.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)
- to** 1. *prep.* to. *Policeman lanty take him away to big house.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:39; Aborigine)
2. *comp.* to. *Blackfellow all about glad to see him.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) *Big one Master was come to burn them.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine)
- tobacco** *n.* tobacco. See also: bacca; backa; bakka; te backer. *Piece tobacco, please sir?* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine)
- toe nail** *n.* body part. *Toe nail going this way.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:113; European)

together *adv.* together. *Put em all together.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:100; Aborigine)

tomahawk *n.* small axe. *Me throw this tomahawk at you.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine) E. NSW 1826: *tomahawk*, axe; (Macq.) from Algonquian: *tommahick*, war club.

tongue *n.* body part. *You mind and keep em civil tongue in your cocoa nut.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine)

too *adv.* also. *Murray black fellow come too.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Me know your father and mother too.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) *Me bin think so too.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *Picaninny long a pompey eat 'um too.* (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine)

too much *adv.* very, excessively. See also: *too muchee*. *Murray black too much saucy.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Too much plenty fleas.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:318; Aborigine) *White fellow too much waken up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:69; Aborigine) *Me too much big one frightened.* (Point McLeay 1861; Taplin's Journal, 5 Aug. 1861; Aborigine) *You getting too much wicked fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine) *Him too much wantem tuckout.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine) *Too much — Jesus Christ yabber.* (Killalpaninna 1911; Love's Notebook, PRG 214/3; Aborigine) *Skeeter big one growl (sing) and too much bite.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 13 Mar. 1915; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *too*

much, many; WES 1842: *too much*, too much.

too muchee *adj.* too many. See also: *too much*. *Too muchee mob one fellow mother.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:16; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1826: *too much*, many; WES 1842: *too much*, too much.

took *v.* past tense of 'to take'. See also: *take*; *take em*; *take him*; *take um*; *took um*. *He only took one piccaninny sheep.* (Coorong 1846; *Register*, 12 Aug. 1846; Aborigine)

took um *v.* past tense of 'to take'. See also: *take*; *take em*; *take him*; *take um*; *took*. *Me hide him under stone when we took 'um bacca!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1: 246; Aborigine)

top *v.* to stop. See also: *stop*. *What for you 'top me.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)

tore *n.* store. See also: *store*. *You walk long a 'tore?* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)

touch em *v.* to touch. *You no touch em dat.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine)

town *n.* settlement. *Big one town, big one stores.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 26 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

track *n.* print made by a person, animal, or vehicle. *Picaninny track this way.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:114; Aborigine) *You see 'em tracks?* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine)

track em *v.* to follow a series of tracks, find. *I fetch 'em you to track 'em sheep 'long me.* (Coondambo 1875; Bruce 1875:109; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW late 1830s: *track him*, to track.

track him *v.* to follow a series of tracks.

I track him long way this morning.

(Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109;

Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW late 1830s:
track him, to track.

trackers *n.pl.* people able to follow tracks. *Wish one of dem black trackers make a light along a this way.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine)

tree 1. *n.* tree. *Blackfellow's tree, not whitefellow's.* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)
2. *num.* three. *You give me a tree.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine)

tribe *n.* Aboriginal social group. *No more fight along blackfellows from this one tribe.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

troopers *n.pl.* mounted policemen. *Me tinkum dem troopers sit down longa there.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

trousers belonging finger *n.* gloves. *You know me wantem that one trousers belonging finger.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 22 July 1903; Aborigine)

truals *n.pl.* Aboriginal people, men. See also: dual. *All the Truals.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 22 July 1903; Aborigine) E. Booandik: *dual*, a person, mankind.

tuck out *n.* food, a meal. See also: tucker; tuckout. *Plenty tuck out.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:319; Aborigine) *Big one tuck out.* (Wilpena 1860s; Bruce 1902:149; Aborigine) *One jolly big tuck out.* (Point McLeay 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Jan. 1874 (1), 5; Aborigine)

tucker *n.* food. See also: tuck out; tuckout. *You give us tucker.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94;

Aborigine) *Very good tucker.* (Beltana 1899; *Observer*, 16 Dec. 1899;

Aborigine) *Getem plenty tucker.*

(Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

Plenty tucker! (Ooldea 1923-25;

Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine) E. (Troy)

Lower Murray 1851: *tucker*, food.

tuckout *n.* food, a meal. See also: tuck out; tucker. *Lanty tuckout now.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Piccaniny tuckout — only bread.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *Get 'um plenty tuck-out — here only picaninny tuckout.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:53; Aborigine) *Him big-one tuckout!* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:324; Aborigine) *Policeman come along kitchen have tuck out.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions: 45; Aborigine) *"Bushy tuckout," that is, seeds and edible bulbs of various kinds.* (Ooraminna Range 1901; *Observer*, 27 July 1901; Aborigine)

tumble about *v.* to tumble, roll. *He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

tumble down See also: crack-a-back; dead; krak-abukka. 1. *v.* to fall down. *Me saw him (the tree) tumble down.* (Adelaide 1852; *Register*, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *When moon tumble down.* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine) *Big fella rain by-em-by tumble down.* (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 13 Mar. 1915; Aborigine)
2. *v.* to die. *Black fellow tumble down crack-a-back, debil take him, jump up white fellow.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:337; Aborigine) *Old woman plenty tumble down.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95;

- Aborigine) *All about blackfellow tumble down.* (Walleberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) *Pickininnie "tumble down, crack-a-back, and jumped up whitefellow."* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. 11, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; Aborigine) *Old blackfellow say that of boy eat him guano, him tumble down.* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *It is doubtless this custom of keeping the body so long until it cracks or begins to fall away that the native terms now generally used to signify death, viz, "tumble down" and "crack-a-back," originated.* (Unspecific 1889; East 1889:6; Aborigine) *Roger tumble down dead altogether.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:34; Aborigine) *All about blackfellow and all about whitefellow tumble down.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:7; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1830s: *tumble down*, to die.
- tumble up** v. to be born; to get up. See also: jump up; jumped up; jumps up. *My big boy plenty tumble down, you white boy tumble up.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine) *Big bird tumble down, never tumble up again.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine)
- turn em** v. to turn. *This one turn 'em make 'em go plenty?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:130; Aborigine)
- two** num. two. See also: two fellow; two pfella. *Yes me take 'um two sheep; no killee.* (Adelaide 1851; Register, 14 Aug. 1851; Aborigine) *Me got em buggy, two horses.* (Unspecific 1886; *Observer*, 11 Dec. 1886; Aborigine) *Two big fellow fires longa creek.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine) *Close up, two days Ooldea.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine)
- two fellow** num. two. See also: two; two pfella. *I saw Jack catch Roger two fellow arm.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:7; Aborigine) *Him throwem two fellow spear longa me.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:8; Aborigine) E. VIC 1847: *fellow*, number; (Troy) NSW 1883: *two pella*, two.
- two pfella** num. two. See also: two; two fellow. *Two pfella mob.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine) E. VIC 1847: *fellow*, number; (Troy) NSW 1883: *two pella*, two.
- um** clit. empty morpheme used for stereotyping aboriginal ways of speaking English. *Let um go with um hands.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine)
- understand** v. to comprehend. *Me no understand.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:111; Aborigine) *We understand.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine)
- us** pron. us. See also: we; we all about; we pfellas; you and me. *You give us tucker.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine) *Plenty white fellow give us plenty things long Adelaide.* (Point McLeay 1865; Register, 8 Feb. 1865; Aborigine) *You must please tell us when you ready write him letter and send us along Adelaide.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)
- very** adv. very. See also: berry; bery; plenty. *Very fat now, plenty fat.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *At night you got em very nice soft carpet in your wirley.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:65; Aborigine)

very bad *adj.* very bad. "You give us tucker," said another of the party; "squaw very bad, tumble down sick; big lot pain, very ill, want good tucker." (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine) *O Jehovah, me big one very bad. Please, Jehovah, forgive my sins; me been big one wicked.* (Point McLeay 1861; Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine)

very good 1. *adj.* very good. *You very good.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Very good one white man, very good.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:14; Aborigine) *Very good missus — very good massa.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *Plenty very good white money.* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) *You very good minister.* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine) *Very good tucker.* (Beltana 1899; Observer, 16 Dec. 1899; Aborigine)

2. *adv.* very well. "Sar wood." "Very good, what you give me?" (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine)

very much *adv.* a great deal. *He was hurt very much.* (Rivoli Bay 1847; Register, 17 Mar. 1847; Aborigine)

waddie *n.* wooden club. See also: *waddy.* *What for me break your cocoa nut along a waddie.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:95; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1834: *waddy*, small club; (Dixon) Dharuk: *wadi*, tree, stick, club.

waddy *n.* wooden club. See also: *waddie.* *Me put 'um waddy so.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:331; Aborigine) *Me throw 'um waddy.* (Coorong c. 1859; Observer, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine) *No more throw spear — waddy — nor boomerang.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept,

GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1834: *waddy*, small club; (Dixon) Dharuk: *wadi*, tree, stick, club.

waggon *n.* horse- or camel-drawn vehicle. *Me been sleep along a waggon.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)

wagon shed *n.* storage building. See also: cart shed. *Me been sleep in big fellow wagon in wagon shed.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36; Aborigine)

waijela *n.* white person, European. See also: white fella; white feller; white fellow; white man; white pfella; white woman; white-neer; whitefellow. *Say, boss, nunga lazy mucka waijela!* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:123; Aborigine) E. TAS 1820: *whitefellow*, European.

wake up *v.* to wake up. *Me been wake up hear um mockety.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *Mockety wake me up this morning.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:48; Aborigine)

waken up *v.* to be woken up. *White fellow too much waken up.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:69; Aborigine)

walk *v.* to walk; to go. *No like too much walk.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *Him (Tommy) walk at side.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine) *Whitefellow, you walk; no stop along here.* (Beltana 1864; Observer, 30 Jan. 1864; Aborigine) *Walk, whitefellow, walk.* (Musgrave Ranges 1873; Giles, E. 1889:176; Aborigine) *Then we walk getem horses longa paddock.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:19; Aborigine)

walk about *v.* to wander. *Him walk about.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire

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- Depositions:48; Aborigine) E. NSW 1828: *walkabout*, wander.
- walk along** v. to walk. *There iguana walk along.* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)
- walk away** v. to leave. *All about whitefellow walk away.* (Wallelberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine)
- walkabout** v. to wander in the bush, to go walkabout. *Me likem walkabout.* (Lower South East 1903; Border Watch, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) E. NSW 1828: *walkabout*, wander.
- wallaby** n. native marsupial. *They have plenty kangaroo, plenty wallaby and possumy.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Wallaby all about lay along a bush.* (Wallelberdina 1865; Register, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) E. (Dixon) Dharuk: *walabi*, small marsupial.
- want** v. to desire. See also: want em; want him; want it; want um; wanta. *Me want them to go away.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Me no want to go long-a bush.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine) *Me no more want bacca.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:92; Aborigine) *Want plenty nunga (men) come.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:89-90; Aborigine)
- want em** v. to desire. See also: want; want him; want it; want um; wanta; wantem. *Missus — him want 'em you.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine) *They been want 'em Lane Charlie and Big Peter.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:105; Aborigine)
- want him** v. to desire. See also: want; want em; want it; want um; wanta; wantem. *But all about be good Blackfellows and do what policeman want him.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)
- want it** v. to desire. See also: want; want em; want him; want um; wanta; wantem. *Me plenty want it tcherta!* (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)
- want um** v. to desire. See also: want; want em; want him; want it; wanta; wantem. *We want 'um drink.* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:278; Aborigine)
- wanta** v. to want. See also: want; want em; want him; want it; want um; wantem. *Me & Thomas been jabber wanta putem handcuff longa you.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:8; Aborigine)
- wantem** v. to desire. See also: want; want em; want him; want it; want um; wanta. *You wantem lubra; you gib it shillen.* (Central Australia; Willshire 1896:15; Aborigine)
- warlies** n.pl. Aboriginal huts. See also: mi mi; mia-mias; miami; whirleys; wirley; worleys; wurlas; wurle; wurley. *The 'warlies' as they are called are generally made close together and in rows.* (Adelaide 1845; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:74; Aborigine) E. Kurna: *worli*, hut.
- warms** n.pl. summers; hot periods. *"Dem many, big one warms" (that is, summers).* (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:115; Aborigine)
- warra** n.pl. ashes. *Saw plenty Warra ashes.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine) *Big fellow (Warra) ashes.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:50; Aborigine) E. (poss.) Pitjantjatjara: *waru*, fire.
- warra warra** n. sorcerer. *Warra warra (sorcerers).* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10;

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Aborigine) E. Kaurna: *warra warra*, sorcerer.

warregal *adj.* wild. See also: wild.

Warregal blackfellow. (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:17; European) E. (Troy) NSW 1834: *warigal*, wild dog.

was *aux.* past tense of 'to be'. *Big one Master was come to burn them.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine)

wash out *v.* to wash off, fade. *Real blackfella no wash out — fast colour, no gammon.* (Quorn 1915; Register, 6 July 1915; Aborigine)

wash um *v.* to wash. *Me all day wash um plate.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

water *n.* water. See also: carpee; cowie; kapi; watta. *Bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *Let em put you long water again.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine) *Water all about.* (MacDonnell Ranges 1872; J.C. Smith's Diary, 20 Nov. 1872; Aborigine)

watta *n.* water. See also: carpee; cowie; kapi; water. *Big one watta plenty watta.* (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:142; Aborigine)

we *pron.* we. See also: us; we all about; we pfellas; you and me. *What we do long a Sunday.* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine) *We want 'um drink.* (Parawertina Waters 1865; Tilbrook 1889–1923, ser. 3, vol. 3:278; Aborigine) *We no growl longa you.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:4; Aborigine)

we all about *pron.* we (exclusive), us. See also: us; we; we pfellas; you and me. *We all about first time look out*

then. (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

we pfellas *pron.* we, us. See also: us; we; we all about; you and me. *Me make 'em smoke they think we pfellas go to them.* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:90; Aborigine)

wear em *v.* to wear. *This one boota wear 'em when lose 'em?* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine)

weir *neg.* no, not. See also: mucca; mucka; neber; never; no; no no; not. *Weir tired pfella!* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:123; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *wiya*, no, not.

well *excl.* surprise. *Well me catch him.* (Far North 1883; Observer, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine)

well well *excl.* surprise. *Well, well! so many no good.* (Rivoli Bay 1864; Smith, J. 1880:107; Aborigine)

what *inter.* what. See also: what name; what namee; what pfella. *What you give me?* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:41; Aborigine) *What we do long a Sunday?* (Point McLeay 1860s; Taplin 1873:58; Aborigine) *Ay, what him say?* (South East 1864; Border Watch, 15 Apr. 1864; Aborigine) *What you use this one for?* (Ooldea 1923–25; Bolam 1925:87; Aborigine)

what for *inter.* why. See also: what name; what namee. *What for you bring wirri?* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; Aborigine) *What for White man?* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:14; Aborigine) *What for so plenty Blackfellow come here?* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *What for you fire em gun?* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine) *What for you make em blackfellows sorry.*

(Point McLeay 1860; Taplin's Journal, 28 Apr. 1860; Aborigine) *What for you 'top me?* (Far North 1883; *Observer*, 13 Jan. 1883; Aborigine) *What for not catch coodla?* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:6; Aborigine) E. CPE 1796, NSW 1821: *what for*, why.

what name *inter.* what, who, why. See also: what; what for; what namee; what pfella. *What name dem?* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:74; Aborigine) *What name yabber like that one?* (Far North 1891; *Quiz*, 25 Sept. 1891, p.7; Aborigine) E. WES 1833: *what name*, who, what; QLD 1868: *what name*, why.

what namee *inter.* what, why. See also: what; what for; what name; what pfella. *What namee you callum that one track?* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European) *What namee you callum that one copper?* (Adelaide 1901; *Observer*, 13 July 1901; Aborigine) E. WA 1833: *what name*, who, what; QLD 1868: *what name*, why.

what pfella *inter.* what. See also: what; what name; what namee; what pfella. *What pfella that one?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:133; Aborigine)

wheelbarrow *n.* dray, cart. *No good nantoo, only wheelbarrow.* (Flinders Ranges 1856; *Register*, 17 Nov. 1856; Aborigine)

when 1. *conj.* when. *When white man fight in Adelaide, black fellow say nothing.* (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine) *Me kill that one blackfellow when me 'jump-up'.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880: 48-51; Aborigine) *What for you put em fish in pan when em no dead.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:79; Aborigine) *Only when I am*

boy. (Fowler's Bay 1875; Giles, E. 1889:82; Aborigine) *Only eat 'em piccaninny when big fellow hungry.* (Central Australia 1891; Willshire 1891:17; Aborigine)
2. *inter.* when. *When, this morning?* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine)

where *inter.* where. See also: which way. *Where you come from?* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine) *Where you plant em yellow money?* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine) *Where you get this?* (Unspecific 1874; *Young Men's Magazine*, vol. II, Aug. 1874 (8), 60; European)

which *inter.* which. See also: which fellow; which one. *Which one?* (Finke River 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:226; Aborigine)

which fellow *inter.* which. See also: which one. *Which fellow now, young man pound note, old man pound note?* (Port Augusta 1891; *Quiz*, 28 Aug. 1891, p.7; Aborigine)

which one 1. *rel.pron.* which. *You show 'em me which one boota wear 'em.* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine)

2. *inter.* which. See also: which fellow. *Which one?* (Finke River 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889-226; Aborigine)

which way *inter.* where. See also: where. *Which way lose 'em?* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine)

whirleys *n.pl.* huts. See also: mi mi; mia-mias; miami; warlies; wirley; worleys; wurlas; wurle; wurley. *Arrived at the whirleys.* (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; European) E. Kurna: *worli*, hut.

white *adj.* European. *White girls plenty bad enough.* (Adelaide 1848; *Register*

26 July 1848; Aborigine) *You tell it white lubra*. (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine) *Toby, my white lubra lose 'em brooch*. (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:112; Aborigine)

white fella *n.* European. See also: waijela; white feller; white fellow; white man; white pfella; white woman; white-neer; whitefellow. *White fella*. (Quorn 1915; *Observer*, 3 Apr. 1915; Aborigine) E. TAS 1820: *whitefellow*, European.

white feller *n.* European. See also: waijela; white fella; white fellow; white man; white pfella; white woman; white-neer; whitefellow. *White feller want scalp, black feller do it very well*. (South East 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:94; Aborigine) E. TAS 1820: *whitefellow*, European.

white fellow *n.* European. See also: waijela; white fella; white feller; white man; white pfella; white woman; white-neer; whitefellow. *White fellow ... you go away*. (Adelaide 1842; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:9; Aborigine) *Oh, he come look after white fellow*. (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine) *Black fellow tumble down crack-a-back, debil take him, jump up white fellow*. (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:337; Aborigine) *Plenty white fellow give us plenty things long Adelaide*. (Point McLeay 1865; *Register*, 8 Feb. 1865; Aborigine) *Station white fellow*. (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:5; Aborigine) E. TAS 1820: *whitefellow*, European.

white fellow's emu *n.* camel. See also: camel; kamellie. *They saw a huge monster, to them it was an incomprehensible monster, it was at last concluded to be "white fellow's Emu"*. (Flinder's Ranges 1844;

Cawthorne in Foster 1991:59; Aborigine)

white man *n.* European. See also: waijela; white fella; white feller; white fellow; white pfella; white woman; white-neer; whitefellow. *White man no good*. (Adelaide 1839; *Register*, 25 May 1839; Aborigine) *White man plenty die this moon*. (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:10; Aborigine) *White men praise me, take me to their wurlas, give me "nangroo" (poison)*. (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:85; Aborigine) *Black man will jump up white man*. (Coorong 1854; Wells in Foster 1995:112; Aborigine) *When white man fight in Adelaide, black fellow say nothing*. (Adelaide 1844; *Register*, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

white money *n.* silver. *Silver "white money"*. (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; Aborigine) *Plenty very good white money*. (Aroona 1860s; Bruce 1902:44; Aborigine)

white pfella *n.* European. See also: waijela; white fella; white feller; white fellow; white man; white woman; white-neer; whitefellow. *White pfella track him*. (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:109; Aborigine) E. TAS 1820: *whitefellow*, European.

white woman *n.* European woman. See also: waijela; white fella; white feller; white fellow; white man; white pfella; white-neer; whitefellow. *Jumped up a white woman*. (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:42; Aborigine) *White woman no fire 'um little fellow mukketty!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:199; Aborigine) *No like 'nother one white woman*. (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine)

white-neer *n.* European woman. See also: waijela; white fella; white feller; white fellow; white man; white pfella; white woman; whitefellow. *Marton, marton, white-neer (good, good, white woman).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:87; Aborigine)

whitefellow *n.* European. See also: waijela; white fella; white feller; white fellow; white man; white pfella; white woman; white-neer. *The whitefellow with "all about nanto".* (Mount Margaret 1862; *Observer*, 31 May 1862; Aborigine) *Whitefellow no say nothing.* (Beltana 1863; *Observer*, 12 Dec. 1863; Aborigine) *All about whitefellow walk away.* (Wallelberdina 1865; *Register*, 1 Sept. 1865; Aborigine) *Whitefellow no wantum stinkum meat.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; Aborigine) *Whitefellow been finishem breakfast.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36; Aborigine) *All station whitefellows been asleep.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:17; Aborigine) *Then him jump up close up whitefellow.* (Central Australia 1896; Stirling 1896:129; Aborigine) *All about whitefellow tumble down.* (Coondambo 1903; Bruce 1903:7; Aborigine) E. TAS 1820: *whitefellow*, European.

who *inter.* who. "Who?" "Whitefellow!" (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:42; Aborigine)

whur-r-r *ono.* whirr. *Me throw 'um waddy whur-r-r-r.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

why *inter.* why. *Why you no give me tuckout.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:64; Aborigine)

wicked *adj.* wicked. *Me been big one wicked.* (Point McLeay 1861;

Register, 21 Nov. 1861; Aborigine) *You getting too much wicked fellow.* (Point McLeay 1868; Taplin's Journal, 19 Feb. 1868; Aborigine)

wid *prep.* with. See also: with. *Den him fly up wid him.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine)

wiggil *n.* handcuffs. *Their only fear was the policeman with the "Big knife" and "wiggil" (meaning the handcuffs).* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:51; Aborigine)

wild *adj.* uncivilised, untamed. See also: warregal. *Wild black fellow come to him.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:73; Aborigine) *Wantem wild picanniny time.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine) *Tucker longa bush now; not like it long time when wild.* (Lower South East 1903; *Border Watch*, 1 Aug. 1903; Aborigine)

wild dog *n.* undomesticated dog. *He see 'um grass tumble about and think 'um wild dog.* (Coorong c. 1859; *Observer*, 11 Mar. 1899; Aborigine)

will *aux.* will. *Black man will come far away.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:26; Aborigine)

wirley *n.* hut. See also: mi mi; mia-mias; miami; warlies; whirleys; worleys; wurlas; wurle; wurley. *At night you got em very nice soft carpet in your wirley.* (Coorong 1852 Wells in Foster 1995:65; European) E. Kaurna: *worli*, hut.

wirri *n.* throwing club. *What for you bring wirri.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:12; European) E. Kaurna: *wirri*, club

wish *v.* to wish. *Wish one of dem black trackers make a light.* (Far North 1885; *Lantern*, 12 Dec. 1885, p.7; European)

witchedies *n.pl.* edible grubs. *Somebody had just suggested living on munyeroo, mulga apples, witchedies and lizards.* (Central Australia 1903; Basedow 1914:161) E. (Macq.)

Adnyamathanha: *wityu* + *varti*, stick used to extract grub.

with *prep.* with. See also: *wid*. *Em fly up with em.* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:91; Aborigine) *I been sleep longa shed with Mallakee.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:27; Aborigine)

woman *n.* woman. *No black woman care for me.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith 1880:87; Aborigine) *Old woman plenty tumble down.* (Guichen Bay 1860s; 'A Colonist' 1867:95; Aborigine) *White woman no fire 'um little fellow mukketty!* (Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol.1:199; Aborigine)

wombat *n.* native burrowing marsupial. *Brought us home a wombat.* (Adelaide 1852; Snell 1988:272; European) E. (Macq.) *Dharug: wambad, wambaj or wambag.*

wommerah *n.* spear thrower. *Oh, I see; wongi, and give wommerah for pretty stone!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:79; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW: *womara*, throwing stick.

wonga *n.* talk, message. See also: *jabber*; *paper yabba*; *paper yabber*; *yabba*; *yabber*; *yabber yabber*. *That pfella write 'em down talk, big pfella wonga!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:133; Aborigine) E. Western Desert: *wanga*, talk.

wood *n.* wood. *Me ... plenty cut wood, bring him water.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *She no take it; she couldn't cut him wood.* (Adelaide 1852; Register, 20 May 1852; Aborigine)

word *n.* word. *No good bullock-driver - say bad word.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:48; Aborigine)

work *v.* to work. *Me come by-and-by, then plenty work hard.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *No tuck-out for old blackfellow. Must work for it.* (Farina 1878; Port Augusta Dispatch, 23 Nov. 1878; Aborigine) *I work at Tempe Down Station.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36; Aborigine)

worleys *n.pl.* huts. See also: *mi mi*; *miamias*; *miami*; *warlies*; *whirleys*; *wirley*; *wurlas*; *wurle*; *wurley*. *The worleys are little better as shelters than a hedge.* (Adelaide 1848; Wilkinson 1848:324; Aborigine) E. Kurna: *worli*, hut.

wow wow *excl.* cattle mustering call. *Willshire sung out wow wow.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine)

wretch *n.* person of bad character. *Him ruddy greedy wretch.* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:175; Aborigine)

write *v.* to write. *You write in the paper and tell white man what for we fight.* (Adelaide 1844; Register, 24 Apr. 1844; Aborigine)

write em down *v.* to write down. See also: *write*; *write him*. *That pfella write 'em down talk, big pfella wonga!* (Ooldea 1923-25; Bolam 1925:133; Aborigine)

write him *v.* to write. See also: *write*; *write em down*. *Please tell us when you ready write him letter.* (Goolwa 1867; Aborigines Dept, GRG 52/1/387/1867; Aborigine)

wurlas *n.pl.* huts. See also: *mi mi*; *miamias*; *miami*; *warlies*; *whirleys*; *wirley*; *worleys*; *wurle*; *wurley*. *Take me to their wurlas.* (Rivoli Bay 1850s; Smith, J. 1880:85; Aborigine) E. Kurna: *worli*, hut.

wurle *n.* hut. See also: mi mi; mia-mias; miami; warlies; whirleys; wirley; worleys; wurlas; wurley. *Wurle (or hut).* (Adelaide 1842; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:3; European) E. Kurna: *worli*, hut.

wurley *n.* hut. See also: mi mi; mia-mias; miami; warlies; whirleys; wirley; worleys; wurlas; wurle. *I can't lie ill in this wurley.* (Point McLeay 1862; Taplin's Journal, 17-18 Nov. 1862; Aborigine) *White fellow wurley.* (Charlotte Waters 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:132; Aborigine) E. Kurna: *worli*, hut.

wurley-pelter *n.* tent. See also: pelter him. *Wurley-Pelter, meaning a tent which Stuart put up on a flat there.* (Mount Margaret 1862; Observer, 31 May 1862; Aborigine) E. Kurna: *worli*, hut; and Kurna, West Coast (and other languages): *balthas*, clothes.

yabba See also: jabber; paper yabba; paper yabber; wonga; yabber; yabber yabber. 1. *n.* letter. *Paper (yabba).* (Flinders Ranges 1860s; Bruce 1902:174; European) 2. *v.* to speak. *No been hear um Donkey yabber, no hear um Roger yabba.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:43; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1845: *yabber*, to speak.

yabber *v.* to speak; to make noise. See also: jabber; paper yabba; paper yabber; wonga; yabba; yabber yabber. *Mockety yabber mob times.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:45; Aborigine) *You yabber all the same blackfellow.* (Central Australia 1896; Willshire 1896:87; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1845: *yabber*, to speak.

yabber yabber *v.* to talk, speak. See also: jabber; paper yabba; paper yabber; yabba; yabber; wonga. *After a second yabber-yabber amongst themselves.*

(Flinders Ranges c. 1865; Tilbrook 1889-1923, bk 1, ser. 1, vol. 1:290; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1845: *yabber*, to speak.

yamstick *n.* digging stick. *Donkey big fellow kill him longa Yamstick.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:4; Aborigine)

yard *n.* enclosed ground. *I brought back the horses close up breakfast time, and put them in the yard.* (Tempe Downs 1891; Willshire Depositions:36; Aborigine)

yarraman *n.* horse. See also: horses; nanto; nantoo. *Whitefellow leave in her country yarraman.* (West Coast 1864; Bull's Diary, 7 May 1864; Aborigine) *[He] interspersed his remarks frequently with the words Larapinta, white fellow, and yarraman (horses).* (Finke River 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:128; Aborigine) *Mine, boy, walk, you, yarraman.* (Charlotte Waters 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:132; Aborigine) E. (Troy) NSW 1830s: *yarraman*, horse. (Origin obscure.)

yellow money *n.* gold. *Where you plant em yellow money?* (Coorong 1852; Wells in Foster 1995:101; European)

yes *excl.* yes. *Yes.* (Adelaide 1844; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:48; Aborigine) *Yes me take 'um two sheep; no killee.* (Adelaide 1851; Register, 14 Aug. 1851; Aborigine) *Yes, mine master.* (Finke River 1872-76; Giles, E. 1889:226; Aborigine)

you *pron.* you. *You give me flour.* (Unspecific 1840s; 'A Squatter' 1846:123; Aborigine) *You go away.* (Adelaide 1842; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:9; Aborigine) *What for you kill him.* (Adelaide 1843; Cawthorne in Foster 1991:14; Aborigine) *You give me a piece of bread please.* (Adelaide

English-South Australian Pidgin English

English-South Australian Pidgin English

Aboriginal	black, blackfellow	as well as	and
Aboriginal employee	boy	ashes	warra
Aboriginal woman	gin, lubra	asleep	asleep
Aborigine	black feller, black fellow, black man, blackfellow, darkie, drual, nunga, trual	assemble	muster
additional	another, another one	at	along, alonga, at, long, longa
address, to	call, call em, callum	authority figure (White)	boss, boss pfella
Adelaide	Adelaide	baby	juga juga, picaninny, piccaninny, piccaniny, pickaninny, pickinine, pickininnie
Adelaide, Aboriginal man from	Adelaide man	bad	bad, bad um
adult male	man	be, to	be, set down, sit down, thit down
afraid	frightened	beat, to	beat, pound
after	bime-by, bine by, by and bye, by-and-by, bye and bye, by-by(e), by-em-by, bymeby	because	caus
aged	old, old man, old pfella	beef	bullocky
aggressive	saucy	been	been, bin
alcoholic drink, kind of	cobbla	before (in time)	ago
along	along, alonga, long, longa	belong, to	belong
all day long	all day	berries, type of	muntries
all the time	always	big	big fella
allow	let em, let um	bird	bird
almost	close up	bite, to	bite um
also	and, too	blanket	blanket
always	all the time, all time, all-a time	blood	blood
amount	much	bloody	blooming, ruddy
ancestral land	country	boil, to	boil em
anger, act/speak in	growl	bone	bone
angry	sulky	boots	boota
another	another one, nother, nother one	born	jump up
another place, to	away	both	both
another time	again	boy	boy
another way	nother way	bread	bread
appear to be	look	break, to	crack em
approximately	about	breakfast	breakfast
aquatic fern	nardoo	bring	bring, bring em, bring him
are (to be)	be	bring out	pull em out, pull um
arm (body part)	arm	bring up	keep em
arrive	come out, come up	brother	brother
as	all same, all the same	brought	brought
		buggy	buggy
		bullet	bullet

English-South Australian Pidgin English

bullock	bullocky	copper coin	black money
bullock driver	bullock driver	couldn't	couldn't
burn	burn em, burn him	cover	pelter him
bury	plant em	cow	cow
bush, of the	bushy	crack open	break, break em
bush bread	dampers	crazy	cranky
but	but	creek	creek, caroo
call out	cry, sing out	crow	crow
came	came	cry, to	cry, ky, tear
camel	kamellie, white fellow's emu	cut	cut, cut em, cut em up, cut him
camp	camp	damn	d-n, dam
can't	can't	bush bread	dampers
care	care	dance, ceremonial	corobbery, corroboree
care for	look after, look out	dawn	little bit daylight, piccaninny daylight
carry	bring, bring him, bring em	day	day
cart	cart, wheelbarrow	daylight	daylight
catch	catch, catch em, catch him, get, get em, get it, get um, ketch em	dead	crack-a-back, dead, krak-abukka, tumble down
cattle	bullocky, cattle	desire	want, want em, want him, want it, want um, wanta
cattle station	bullockey miami	devils	cootachies, debbil debbil, debil, debil debil, kaditcha
certainly	alright	die	die, krak-abukka, tumble down
chapel	chapel	difficult	hard
child	piccaninny, piccaninny, piccaniny, pickaninny, pickinine, pickininnie	digging stick	yamstick
chop	cut, cut em, cut em up, cut him	dingo	pup-bah
Christian	christian	discover	find em, find im, find um
civil	civil	dishonest person	bloody rogue
clergy, member of	minister	distance from, at a	off
close, to	close up, close in	do	do
clothe	pelter him	dogs	dogs
clothes	clothes, pelthas	down	down
coast	coast	down here	down here
cockatoo	cocky	dray	wheelbarrow
coin	copper	drink, to	drink, drink em
combat, to	fight	drunk	drunk
come	come, come out, come up	duck	duck
come here	come along	dwelling, Aboriginal	gunyah, wirley, mi mi, mia mia, miami, warley
come on	come on	dwelling, European	house
complete	finish up, finishem		
comprehend	understand		
constantly	always		

English-South Australian Pidgin English

easy	easy fellow	finished	done
eat	eat, eat em, eat him, eat um	Finke River	Larapinta
employer	boss, boss pfella	fire	fire
emu	emu	fire a shot	fire em, fire um, go off
enclosed ground	yard	first	first, first time
England	England	firstly	first time
English language	English	fish	fish, pish
enough	enough	fish, type of	molloway
entirely	altogether	fish, type of	mullet
escape	get away, run away	five	five
European	waijela, white, white fella, white feller, white fellow, white man, white pfella, whitefellow	fleas	fleas
European woman	white woman, white- neer	flesh	meat
evening	dinner time	flour	flour, plour
every	all	flour bag(hessian)	flour bag
every one	ebry on	fly away	fly away
everything	everything	fly up	fly up
everywhere	all about	follow trail	track em, track him
excessively	too much	food	mungy, tuck out, tucker
execute (by hanging)	hang	fool	fool
exist	set down, sit down, thit down	fool someone, to	monkey yab
face	face	foot	chinna
fade	wash out	foot print	foot mark
fall down	tumble down	foot print (animal/person)	track
fall off	jump off	for	for, along, alonga, long, longa
far	long way	for, look	after
far away	far away	formerly	ago
farewell	goodbye	fortunate	lucky
fasten	finish em up	four	four
fat	butter	frequently	all the time, all time, all-a- time
fat, to be	fat	frightened	afraid
father	father	from	from
fear	care	funny	funny fellow
feathers	feathers	gentleman	gentleman, shentleman
few	picaninny, piccaninny, piccaniny, pickaninny	get	catch, catch em, catch him, get, get em, get it, get um, ketch em
field	paddock	get up	jump up, jumps up, tumble up
find	track em, track him	girl	girl, quei
finger	finger	give	gib it, gib um, give, give em, give him, give it em
		gloves	trousers belonging finger

English-South Australian Pidgin English

go go, pull away
goanna guana, guano, iguana
goat (female) nanny-goat
God Jehovah
going going
gold yellow money
good balya, boojery, good, good fella,
 good one, goot, marton
goodbye goodbye
got got
grass grass
greedy greedy
ground ground, munda
group of people mob
grow grow
grubs(edible) witchedies
gum tree gum
gun gun, mockety, mucketty, mukata,
 muketty, pondobery, revolver, rifle
gun discharging, sound of shot
gunshots, sound of bang bang
half of one pound half-pound
halfpenny hapeney
handcuffs handcuffs, wiggil
have have em, got em, got it, got um
he he, him, im, it
head cocoa nut
hear hear, hear him, hear um, hearem
heard heard
her him, it
here here
hide hide him
high quality fine
him him, it
himself himself
his him, his
hit kill, killem, kill him, killy, pound
hobble hobble, hobble um
horse(s) horse(s), nanto, nantoo, pony,
 yarraman
hot periods warms

house (European dwelling) house
how how
hungry hungary, hungry, hungry pfella
hurt hurt um
husband husband
hut hut
hut, Aboriginal mi mi, mia-mia, miami,
 warlie, whirley, wirley, worley, wurla,
 wurle, wurley
I I, me, mi, mine
idle lazy
if if
ill bad, sick
impoverished poor, poor fellow, poor
 pellow
improved better
in along, alonga, in, long, longa
instances, number of times
it him, im
itself himself, meself
jail big house
Jesus Jesus
kangaroo coodla, kangaroo
keep keep
kettle kettle
kick kick, kick em
kill finish, kill, kill em, kill him, kill um,
 killee, killum
kiss, to kiss
kitchen kitchen
knock down knock him down
know know
large big, big one, big pfella
later bime-by, bine by, by and bye, by-
 and-by, bye and bye, by-by(e), by-em-
 by, bymeby
later (in time) after, afterwards
later on after, afterwards
lay lay, lay down
lead lead um
leap about jump about
learn learn un

English-South Australian Pidgin English

leave	go away, walk away	milk, to	milk um
leave behind	leave em	miss, to	miss em
leg	leg	Missus (Mrs)	missis, missus
leg bone	leg bone	mister	massa, missa, mitter
legal tender	money	modicum	bit
lend	lend em	monkey business	monkey gammon
letter	letter, paper, paper yabba, paper yabber, yabba	month	moon
liar	bloody rogue, liar	moon	moon
lie	gammon	more (than one)	all about
lift	pull-um up	more (times)	more
like	all same, all the same, like, like em, like him	more, no	all gone
little	picaninny, piccaninny, piccaniny, pickaninny	morning	morning
live	stop	mosquito	skeeter
live in one place	set down, sit down, thit down	mother	moder, mother, mutter
long ago	mangyoon	motion	moving
long time	long time	motor	moto
long time, for a	all the time, all time, all-a-time	mountains	poonta
look	look, looke	mounted policemen	troopers
look at	look out	much	big fella, big lot
look for	look out	much more	more more
look sharp	make a light	must	must
lose	loose im, lose em	my	my
lost	loose im, lose em, lost em	name, to	call, call em, callum
magical object	bone	near	close up
maintain	keep em	neck	neck
make	make, make em, make um	never	neber, never
make noise	yabber	new	young man
mallee	bush	new bloke	new chum
many	all, big fellow, big lot, big pfella, mob, plenty	night	night
master	massa, masta, master	nights passed	sleeps
matches	matches	no	mucca, mucka, no, no no, weir
me	I, me, mi, mine	no (emphatic)	no fear, no ruddy fear
meal	tuck out, tucker	no longer	no more
meal time	dinner time	noise	sound
meat	bardoo, meat	not	mucca, mucka, no, no no, not, weir
message	wonga	nothing	nothin, nothing
		now	now
		now then	all right
		objects	things
		occasionally	sometimes
		of	of

English-South Australian Pidgin English

on	along, alonga, on	pull out	pull up
on the subject of	about	put	put, put em, put him, put um
once	once	quantity	lot, much
once more	again	quarrel, to	fight
one	a	quickly	quick
one (numerical)	coog-ha, one, one fella, one fellow, one pipe	rabbit	rabbity
only	just, only	rabbit trap	rabbity trap
open	open	raising cattle or sheep, place for	station
over there	over there	ration	rations
owe	owe em	raw recruit	new chum
pan	pan	reborn	jump up
paper money	note	region	country
parrot	parrotee	regretful	sorry
path	road	relative (male)	brother
pay	pay	remove	take em off, take um off
people	man	reside	live
person	fellar, fellow, man, nunga, pfella, pfeller	rest, to	rest
pistol	revolver	return, to	come back
places	places	rice	rice
plate (eating utensil)	plate	ride	ridem
play	play, play em	rifle	mocketty, mucketty, mukata, mukketty
please	please	rise up	get up, jump up, jumps up, tumble up
pleased	glad	rocks	poonta
plenty	blandy, lanty, plentee, plenty	rogue	wretch
poison	nanaroo	run	run
police	police	run away	run away
policeman	bobbies, policeman	sad	sorry
polite	civil	saddle packs	pack bags
portion	piece	saddle up	saddlem up
possibly	may be, mightum	same	same
possum	possumy, possum	sand dune	sandhill
postman	postman	saw (carpentry tool)	saw
pot (cooking utensil)	pot	saw, to	sar
pound (unit of currency)	pound	saw (to see)	saw
pray	pray	say	say
prepared	ready	scared	afraid
present, not	all gone	scrub	bush
protect	look out	seaweed	seaweed
public houses/pubs	public houses	see	see, see em, see him, see um

English-South Australian Pidgin English

send send, send em, send him
set fire to burn em, burn him
settlement town
she im, she
shearer shearer
sheep heapy, jumbuck, sheep, sheehey,
sheepy
sheep (female) nanny-goat
shepherd shepherd
shields shields
shilling (coin) bob, shillen, tchillin
shirt shirt, tcherta
shoot shoot, shoot em, shoot him, shoot
um, shootee
shop store, tore
should better
shove push
shovel shovel
show show em
sick minga pfella, sick
side side
silver white money
similar like
sir sar, sir
sister sister
sitting sitting
skull bone cocoanut
sky sky
sleep leep, sleep, sleep em
sleeping, to be asleep
small little, little fellow, little one,
picaninny, piccaninny, piccaniny,
pickaninny
small rock stone
smell offensively stink, stinkum
smile, to grin
smoke mouk, smoke
snake snake
snap break, break em
so and, so
soley only

some all about, some
some other another, another one
son son
song sing out
soon bime-by, bine by, by and bye,
by-and-by, by(e) and by(e), by-by(e),
by-em-by, bymeby, soon
sorcerer warra warra
speak jabber, yabber, yabber yabber
spear spear, spear em, pear
spear thrower wommerah
spirits (evil) cootachies, debbil debbil,
debil, debil debil, kaditcha
spring-cart spring-gart
stay stop, stop up
steal petin, steal, steal em, stole um,
teal him
stockman bullock driver
stole stole um
stomach pompey
stone small rock
stones poonta
stop stop, top
storage building cart shed, shed,
wagon shed
strength butter
strike hit
strong strong
strongly big fellow
stupid stupid
succulent pigface
sufficiently enough
sugar sugar, choogah
summers warms
sun comenpanye, sun, tindoo
Sunday Sunday
suppose spose, sposen
surely alright
swear swear
take take, take em, take him, take um,
taken, took, took um
take away take away

English-South Australian Pidgin English

talk wonga, yabber yabber
tea tea, tea leaf
tell tell, tell em, tell him, tell it, tell um
telling the truth jabber straight
tent wurley-pelter
thank tank
that dat, that, that fellow, that one
that way that way
the the
them all about, altogether, dem, em, him,
im, it, them
there there
they all about, altogether, em, they
think think, think em, think um, tink,
tinkum
this dis, this, this fellow, this one
this way this way
those dem
three three fellow, three pipe, tree
throw chuckem, throw, throw um,
throwem
throwing club wirri
throwing club, wooden boomerang,
boomeroo
tie up finish em up
time time
tired tired pfella
to along, alonga, long, longa, to
to another place away
tobacco bacca, backa, bakka, te backer,
tobacco
tobacco, measure of stick
toe nail toe nail
together together
tomahawk tomahawk
tongue tongue
too many too muchee
took took, took um
tossed, by the wind blow about
touch touch em
track road

trackers trackers
trading post store, tore
tree tree
tree, type of native mulga
tree, type of fruit-bearing quondong
tribe tribe
truthfully straight
tumble tumble about
turn turn em
two two, two fellow, two pfella
umbilical cord string
unconcerned never mind em, no fear
undomesticated dog wild dog
unfortunate poor, poor fellow, poor
pellow
unhindered free
uninitiated person clean-skin
unmotivated lazy
unsettled area bush
us me and all about, us
vehicle marks track
very berry, bery, big fellow, big one,
plenty, too much, so, very
very bad very bad
very good very good
very much very much
very well berry well, very good
violent saucy
waggon waggon
wake up wake up
walk an-gool-a-jing, go, walk, walk
along, walkabout
wallaby wallaby
want like em
was was
wash wash um
wash off wash out
watch out look out
water carpee, cowie, kapi, water, watta
way, that like, like o' that, liky

English-South Australian Pidgin English

we me and all about, we, we all about,
we pfellas, you and me

weakened drunk

wear wear em

well better

what what, what name, what namee,
what pfella

what for why

when when

where where, which way

which which fellow, which one

white person waijela, white, white fella,
white feller, white fellow, white man,
white pfella, white woman, white-neer,
whitefellow

White woman in a position of authority
missis, missus

who what name, what namee, what
pfella, who

why what namee, why

wicked bad, wicked

wild warregal, wild

will will

wish, to wish

with along, alonga, long, longa, with, wid

woken up awoke, waken up

woman gin, lubra, malanne, squaw

wombat wombat

wood wood

wood, fallen log, log wood

wood shed bough, shed

wooden club waddie, waddy

word word

work, to work

worry care

write write, write em down, write him

yes aye, yes,

you you, you all about, you allum

young young, young fellow, young man

your your

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